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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Youth Week Is a Reminder

Bridging Industrial Stream

Duce Turns Cool to Austria

¶ **National Boys and Girls Week,** which began April 24, brings out innumerable hobby shows and vocational projects, while in the background an array of public forums, radio talks, citizenship training discussions, exhibits and pageants emphasize the part boys and girls play in the economic and social life of the nation. All of which is a notable effort to bring home to youth its responsibilities and to the elders, youth's potentialities. But a greater nucleus of responsibility, education, opportunity—the breeding ground of correct ethics—lies right at home in the hands of parents. No organization or influence has greater power to build the caliber of the nation than the simple, honest virtues lived daily by responsible parents, aware of the importance of right example.

¶ **While some 3700** workers return to their posts, after the 16-day strike at Oshawa, Ont., negotiations go on for peace in industrial warfare in New York City and at Sacramento, Calif. The General Motors strike in Canada concludes after workers win demands for pay raises and shorter hours, and, possible recognition for their union. Union organizers in the states, however, say the fight is not finished. "Watch June 11," they say.

¶ **Meanwhile, threatened walkout** of 25,000 railway clerks and freight handlers in New York marks time as word comes that President Roosevelt proposes to intervene, and in Sacramento, California's Governor Merriam meets representatives of the Stockton cannery workers with the hope of ending a 10-day strike there; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh is considering demands of a union for sole bargaining authority, and in Evarts, Ky., the United Mine Workers stage a rally and begin a drive for unionization of miners. It's the same old story: management and labor stand on the banks and shake threatening fists, when they might be building a bridge across the stream to benefit all hands.

¶ **But Colby M. Chester,** chairman of General Foods Corporation, speaking at the preliminary session of the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, sounds a hopeful note. "Don't let alarmists convince you that there is going to be any permanent conflict with embattled labor on one side and management stubbornly entrenched on the other," says he. Employees and employers are becoming increasingly aware of common efforts toward improved industrial relations. But there's a third factor needed: the altruism of government officials. "They must be faithful to their great trust even at the expense of their political future," he warned. Yes, and all three groups need constant reminders that the higher their trust the more enduring their achievements.

¶ **The National Association** of Manufacturers, meeting in New York, confirm what other groups have said, namely, that "If cooperation can be supplanted for industrial strife, it is only folly to speak of America with a permanent unemployment problem of huge proportion." New jobs daily, new industries, new methods, new demands are contained in the association's report. The figures are hopeful. Surely the reader can be.

¶ **Little Austria teeters** on the sawhorse as Herr Hitler's right-hand man, General Göring, takes the seat just vacated by Austrian Chancellor von Schuschnigg, and Premier Mussolini at the other extremity of the plank looks favorably toward the fascist alliance, apparently ignoring Austria's fate. Il Duce's sensational change of face toward Austrian independence is considered by most European observers as a bid for closer co-operation with Germany. Schuschnigg's recent visit, entered into with expectation that Il Duce would further agree to act as a guarantor against possible German trespass of Austria, ends with the Austrian Chancellor turning from the stern presence of the dictator with the cold decree that Austria must protect herself, since Mussolini proposes to have no further hand in keeping the balance of the Danubian countries. Austria, now looking toward France and Britain for support against Anschluss, sees the German "envoi" enter Rome with assured tread. Middle Europe watches uneasily.

¶ **While insurgent airplanes** attack Bilbao, and grave fears are expressed over the Basques' ability to hold their capital, two more British steamers run the insurgent blockade with food and coal. Simultaneously, almost, Britain's Ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Chilton, protests interference with British food ships outside the three-mile limit. There's a question of how far out to sea the neutral zone stretches. Britain says three miles; General Franco says six. He, too, protests—protests the aid of H. M. S. Hood to food ships running the blockade. This exchange of protests makes Europe nervous. The question is, how many protests make a projectile?

Leader

Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Women to Debate Court Plan During Federation Week

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 26—It looks as if the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its council meeting here this week, may decide to follow the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in waging war on President Roosevelt's plan for revision of the Supreme Court and against any suspected tendencies toward communism in the United States.

Delegates from clubs with a membership of 2,000,000 women will consider a resolution which declares the organization's "objection to the implications and intent of the President's plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court."

They will also vote on a proposal to "use every reasonable effort to prevent the use of school buildings and other public buildings by subversive organizations for the promulgation of their propaganda," and one to notify school authorities of their disapproval of indoctrination of alien philosophies by teachers who "under the guise of free speech and liberal thought are forcing their own philosophy of government on the students."

The chief proponents of the two moves are rival candidates for the office of first vice-president when the federation has its triennial election in Kansas City next year. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester, N. Y., national chairman

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Liberals Free Red Organizer In 5-4 Decision

Supreme Court Overturns 18-20-Year Sentence—Roberts Again Pivot

Upsets Georgia Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—In another 5-4 decision the Supreme Court today freed Angelo Herndon, Communist organizer, from the 18-20-year jail sentence imposed upon him after conviction on charges of violating a Georgia statute, dating from reconstruction days, which forbade the advocacy of forceful resistance to the state.

The usual split between so-called "liberals' and "conservatives" occurred, the court majority consisting of the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo, while the minority were Messrs. Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler. The same line-up occurred in the 5-4 split on the Wagner Labor Act recently. The court's opinion was written by Mr. Justice Roberts, and the dissent by Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

The Liberal Stand

The "liberal" majority held that the reconstruction days statute was improperly applied to Herndon and that there was no evidence in the record to justify the conviction.

The Herndon case aroused widespread interest because of the far reaching implications. Herndon was prosecuted and convicted on the theory that membership in the Communist Party in itself indicated revolutionary opposition to the state and that organizing work on behalf of it consequently amounted to advocacy of forceful revolution.

The same arguments for and against the President's plan to reorganize the Supreme Court which flowed out of the close Wagner Labor Act decisions, followed the similar narrow division in the Herndon case. On one side, opponents argued that the "liberal" majority is definitely in the saddle in the court and no additional members are needed. On the other, the close vote was pointed to, and the continued cleavage between the two sets of judges as indicating the need of new blood.

When the Herndon case first came to the Supreme Court, jurisdiction was refused on the ground that defense lawyers had failed to raise matters involving Herndon's constitutional rights. The negro communist party member then swore out a writ of habeas corpus which brought the case to court.

The law involved was passed in 1866 and strengthened in 1871 to permit imposition of capital punishment. Herndon declared the law

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Call Heard for Youth of Nation To Show Power and Tell Hopes; Milwaukee Congress Planned

Boys' and Girls' Week Stresses Opportunities of Work and Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 26—Public attention is being turned on the young folks of the nation this week. The activities of boys and girls, ranging from job-finding to pet shows and marble tournaments, are scheduled for National Boys' and Girls' Week, which began April 24.

From one end of the country to the other is seen an accelerated interest in this seven-day period dedicated to youth, according to Walter W. Head, chairman of National Boys' and Girls' Week committee, with headquarters here. This sector of the population, youth, is coming in for a greater attention, he said, and for special consideration in our future social and economic planning.

From the plains of Montana to the peach orchards of Georgia, and from Oklahoma to West Virginia, hobby shows are given and vocational guidance projects are put on view.

Vocation trips to industrial firms, introducing youth to the business world, and discussion of the responsibility of grown-ups to the young people of today, prevail in the more serious part of arrangements, according to reports coming in. Other plans center around public forums, radio talks, citizenship training, and sports. Parades, exhibits and pageants are usually scheduled early in the week, to bring recognition to boys and girls as participants in the economic and social activity of the community. Maypole dances have been arranged in some places for the final day, May 1, when village girls in fluffy summer regalia will wind colored ribbons in the old-fashioned way.

Schools Put on Exhibit

No one organization is responsible for the celebration, it is learned. But in each locality usually a certain group of people take the lead and get the co-operation of the others. Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, parent-teacher groups, Salvation Army,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Youth Groups Invited to Join Discussion of National Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Endorsement of the fourth American Youth Congress, to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., from July 2 to 5, by 73 national youth leaders and 43 members of Congress was claimed today by sponsors of the project, who announced here that their program to stimulate interest among young persons in current problems would attract an attendance from all sections of the United States.

The announcement asked that "senators" and "representatives" be elected to participate in the meetings at Milwaukee and "give the nation's youth an opportunity to consider its mutual problems, seek its own solutions and strengthen co-operative efforts among organizations of youth and organizations serving youth."

Simultaneously, the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Searle, general secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, told of plans for a united Protestant youth movement to crusade against social injustices.

The Milwaukee congress, modeled after the Congress of the United States, will include a senate, a house of representatives, joint committees and organizational caucuses. William W. Hinckley, chairman of the national council of the American Youth Congress, said.

"For the most part," Mr. Hinckley said, "the congress will resolve itself into six large joint committees which will hold hearings on major problems facing American youth. There will be committees on agriculture, democratic liberties, education, labor peace, recreation and leisure.

"The Senate will be composed of representatives of national organizations of youth or of agencies serving youth, each of which is entitled to four senators. The house of representatives will be composed of delegates from local youth groups of all types, with one representative permitted for each group of 50 members in any organization."

British Protest 'Interference' Of Franco Warships

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Sir Henry G. Chilton, British ambassador to Spain, was instructed today to protest to the Insurgent Spanish Junta at Salamanca against the "interference" of insurgent warships with three British food ships en route to Bilbao.

The British envoy, from his headquarters at Hendaye, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, was expected to take diplomatic action based presumably on the British interpretation that territorial waters extend only three miles from shore.

Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco already has announced that he was protesting to Sir Henry because H. M. S. Hood aided the food ships.

BILBAO, April 26 (AP)—Two more British freighters brought aid to Bilbao yesterday while insurgent airplanes attacked the city.

The British steamers, which ran the insurgent blockade without incident, were the Thurston, with a cargo of food, and the Stesso, carrying coal, bringing the number of British vessels that have run the blockade to five.

Bread was available in the city again. Soap has been available since Friday.

Basque defense cheers Madrid: Page 3.

Egypt's Triumph: Just Made Nation; Balances Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—With a balanced budget, a sound reserve, a small public debt, a large area of potentially rich land in its possession, and many other undeveloped resources, Egypt's financial position is more sound than that of many a more powerful nation.

The budget for the financial year commencing May, 1937, which was recently introduced to Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Makram Pasha Ebeid, shows healthy situation with a balanced total expenditure of E£36,116,500, an increase of E£963,240 as compared with the previous year.

The increased expenditures are provided for mainly by higher customs dues on luxuries and by savings in various departments. The major items in the larger costs are for irrigation and drainage, education, national defense and public health.

Contrary to expectation the officials' salaries, which constitute about 40 per cent of the total budget expenditure, are not being reduced, but in this connection the so-called voluntary contribution of one month's salary toward the National Defense Fund has to be kept in view.

Fund for Public Works

The budget is designed to meet current, not extraordinary expenditure. In the latter category must be included projects which Egypt has undertaken to carry out in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, mainly in connection with military roads, barracks and equipment. Naturally the works which have been already commenced on a small scale will be spread over a number of years, but the Minister states that he is earmarking E£8,000,000 from the Reserve Fund for this purpose.

This fund, which is well over E£30,000,000, has been built up from savings on previous budgets. It constitutes a record of the steady progress of Egypt during recent years, many of which have been difficult.

Heavy Taxes Avoided

New taxes are to be introduced after the capitulations question has been settled at Montreux, but there is no valid reason to believe that such will put the foreigner out of business. Egypt is prosperous, but not so wealthy as to be prepared to drive one fifth of its wealth, a rough estimate of its foreign investments, out of the country.

Time and again the Government has assured the press that it takes a long view of the situation and will not be stampeded into reckless taxation through ultra-nationalism. According to general opinion foreigners in the past have not paid their share of taxation. The future policy is designed to place all taxation on an equitable basis.

British-French Ties Tightened, Reich Believes

Berlin Sees Britain Paying France High Price for Freeing Belgium

Fresh Guarantees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 26—Belgium's redeemed independence in foreign affairs—"its liberation from the clutches of Anglo-French diplomatic and military control," as it is described here—is welcomed throughout Germany's week-end press as a change essential to any improvement in the general European understanding.

Simultaneously, however, German semi-official opinion demands to know more regarding Belgium's position in connection with its obligations as a member of the League of Nations. A certain lack of clarity remains, according to informed circles, since Belgium is still bound by Article XVI of the League Covenant. Which means a possible participation in a League war, in future sanctions, and the use of its territory for League armies.

That League Pretext

Belgium has not become a "second Switzerland," free from all international obligations of a military sort arising from its League membership, which many here had hoped, so that even though Belgium's neutrality inviolability should be guaranteed by Germany, nevertheless it may open its doors to troops of the League of Nations "on some pretext or other," it is declared here.

Belgium's new position, it is maintained, is that the word "must" has been replaced by the word "can." Belgium can now decide itself what is an "unprovoked attack" instead of having the Geneva majority do it for her.

The strong emphasis laid upon Belgium's continued adherence to its League obligations in the Anglo-French declaration of Saturday is considered even stronger proof of the clear definition of Belgium's new position.

England's Diplomacy

The recent amicable settlement of the complicated issue in Western European affairs is attributed here particularly to the realistic attitude adopted by England throughout the negotiations with Belgium. Simultaneously, however, the warning was uttered that every inch which Britain won for reason by checking the French élan in the Belgian question will have to be paid for by England in the form of new guarantees to France. Hence, it is essential that Germany should know what are the new commitments into which Britain's military staff has entered with the French, especially in the recent visit of Edouard Daladier to England.

Two important questions arising from the new position of Belgium are: What will be Germany's relations with that state, and to what extent have the recent Anglo-French-Belgian negotiations had any effect upon the conclusion of a West European Pact?

Further Guarantees

Reports that Germany will probably be asked to co-operate with Britain and France, and possibly with Italy, in guaranteeing Belgian neutrality, will certainly meet the answer here that the Third Reich has already offered Belgium satisfactory guarantees on two occasions in the recent past: First, the occasion of March 7, 1936, immediately after the military occupation of the Rhineland, and, second, on Jan. 30, 1937. On both occasions Reichsführer Hitler made the offers in public declarations in the Reichstag. In other words, from the German point of view, it is now Belgium's duty to initiate new discussions by reopening the matter where it was left Jan 30 last.

Regarding Germany's entry into a

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Heads Chamber

© Harris & Ewing
Harper Sibley

Plea to Business And Labor Opens Chamber Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—A challenge to business men to put human relations and national welfare ahead of every other consideration was coupled by a speaker at preliminary sessions of the National Chamber of Commerce here today with a challenge to labor to obey the law and to confine its demands to those things for which it is prepared to accept full responsibility.

Under such a joint appeal to industry and labor did the big national chamber of business men, gathering from every quarter of the United States, come together here today for the meeting which marks the first quarter century of the powerful body.

The convention, which runs from today to April 29, will discuss practically every aspect of modern industry which confronts the country today and particularly those problems which have appeared in connection with the aftermath of the depression and the activities of the New Deal.

Speaker Explains Rift

This is not only the first big-scale business conference of a national organization since the momentous 5-4 Wagner Labor Act decision cast a new light on the problem of employer-employee relationships, but the first one since the Roosevelt election sweep last November. On the agenda of the conference subjects run from taxes, economy and budget, to problems of labor and management, while subsidiary questions of inflation, international trade relations, farm, transportation and construction and half a dozen other major subjects have brought together authorities in each field.

One of the first formal addresses of the convention came at the business session of the national councilors of the Chamber of Colby M. Chester, chairman of General Foods Corporation, who made his appeal both to industry and to labor. Not only workers and employers must meet the responsibility of the hour, but government officials as well, said Mr. Chester. "They must be faithful to their great trust, even at the expense of their political future."

"The rift in our national thinking," said Mr. Chester, "is between those who feel that our progress in human betterment has been slow, and those who feel that, considering

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President Acts To Avert Strike On 8 Railroads

Carnegie Steel Bows to Labor Board on Union Interference

Coal Bill Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—In two quarters today, smooth working of established labor adjustment machinery showed how strikes can be averted by forethought and organization.

A threatened strike of 25,000 employees of eight eastern railways, which might have deprived New York and other dense population areas of essential transportation service, was put off for 48 hours longer, while President Roosevelt acted under the Railway Labor Act to set up a three-man mediation board into whose hands the labor dispute is placed.

The Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, presumably recognizing the Wagner Act and the new forces of mediation now reinforced by Supreme Court decision, acquiesced to all the demands of the National Labor Relations Board and promised not to interfere with any labor organizations of its employees hereafter.

Guffey Coal Act Signed

In a parallel field, President Roosevelt today signed the new Guffey Coal Act, replacing the measure invalidated last year by the Supreme Court, and intended to stabilize working and production conditions in the soft coal industry.

Simultaneously, Mr. Roosevelt appointed a seven-member National Bituminous Coal Commission. They include C. F. Hosford Jr., Pennsylvania, who was chairman of the old board under the Guffey Act outlawed by the Supreme Court, representing the producers; C. E. Smith, Virginia, representing the public; Percy Tetlow, Ohio, Miners, and Walter H. Maloney, Missouri, the public, who also were members of the old board. New members include John C. Lewis, Iowa, Miners; Thomas S. Haymond, Kentucky, producers, and Pleas E. Greenlee, Indiana, the public.

Tax Provision in Act

The Guffey Act, one of the most important completed jobs of the current congress, places a tax of ½ of 1 per cent on all sales of coal by the mines to pay for its administration, and an additional tax of 19½ per cent on sales of coal by all companies who do not come under the code that is to be set up, in an effort to bring all companies in. Next, the industry is divided into 23 separate districts each of which has its own board with power to collect data and recommend minimum prices, which will be fixed by the coal commission.

Chief gaps in the bill are that it does not propose to buy up and retire marginal coal land, does not attempt to resettle superfluous mine workers, does not take notice of the steady shrinkage of the market for soft coal. The industry can raise prices under the machinery set up, but critics say that this will only make more formidable the competition from other fuels.

President Roosevelt's swift action to halt the Eastern railroad strike, which to important population areas was a threat whose magnitude could scarcely be exaggerated, is an illustration of the operation of the Railway Labor Act of 1934. Almost automatically, upon a finding by the labor board that a serious strike threat exists, the President sets up a mediatory board.

In his proclamation, issued promptly this morning when the strike situation became an imminent threat, the President declared that labor disputes "now threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the State of New York and other states in the eastern part of the country to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service."

The three mediators are not to be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any carrier or any organization of railway employees.

Strikes Are Banned

The railway employees are forbidden by law to strike pending the operations of the mediatory board, and this machinery has been called:

"The most advanced form of government regulation of labor relations that we have in this country."

Neither side may coerce nor intimidate the other in the choice of representatives for collective bargaining. The carriers may not object if the employees chose representatives who are not employees of the carriers, nor may they use funds to maintain any organization of their employees.

The President's emergency board follows protracted efforts at mediation. The board has 30 days in which to report on the facts. During these 30 days, and for 30 days after the emergency board has reported to the President, no change may be made by either side in "the conditions out of which the dispute arose."

The dispute involving the eight eastern lines had an awkward jurisdictional angle. The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Handlers, Express and Station Employees, claims exclusive jurisdiction over outside freight handlers, and is disputed by the International Longshoreman's Association. Each

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Martin lauds Canadian auto pact: Page 8.

Myron Taylor: Key to Shift In U. S. Steel Labor Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Details of the story of how Myron Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation, evolved a new, liberal labor philosophy during a vacation in Italy last year, embracing union recognition and leading eventually to the dramatic secret meetings and agreement with John L. Lewis and the C. I. O., is related for the first time in the May issue of Fortune Magazine, published today.

Thus, Mr. Taylor's hand was not forced by the wave of sit-down strikes, the Fortune article states. His negotiations with Mr. Lewis were the result of months of study of the national scene, and of the conviction that a new order of industrial relations between capital and labor had arrived.

With this conviction formulated in a terse statement of 100 words, Mr. Taylor confronted the heads of the great industries of the United States, seeking a united front against Lewis, with strong condemnation of such a move. Because of his remarks at that time, Fortune declares, the united front failed to coalesce.

Opposed Anti-Union Drive

Other important revelations in the Fortune article are:

1. That although in June last year U. S. Steel signed the steel industry's proclamation directed against John L. Lewis, Mr. Taylor strenuously opposed publication of the anti-union manifesto;

2. That months before his first meeting with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Taylor discussed with business associates the advisability of getting hold of Lewis to start negotiations with the C. I. O. without waiting for Mr. Lewis to make the first move;

3. That Mr. Taylor kept even the heads of his own biggest operating companies in the dark about his plans for recognizing the C. I. O. union;

4. That in February, Mr. Taylor kept the independent steel companies from increasing wages in an attempt to head off the unionization drive and then, on March 1, "beat the independents to the draw" by bringing to final acceptance the unionization pact which they opposed before they could spring their wage increase announcement.

"The other steel leaders," says Fortune, "would rather be damned than give in to the Left." The Steel Corporation "played with them for years and then, in the course of 50 days, simply decided not to."

Here, briefly, is the story told by Fortune.

On June 27, 1936, Mr. Taylor sailed for Europe "in a peculiarly philosophic mood. Lesser men than he could see the handwriting that John

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Please Pass the Mavericks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Some of the finest maitres d'hotel and hostesses of the nation and the most bashful banqueter are looking today to Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas to solve a toothsome problem that has locked the epicurean equilibrium of our 48 states ever since it was decided that the word "hors d'oeuvre" must go. What will he do to contribute to a new meal?

Today Mr. Maverick received a telegram from George Rector, formerly maitre d'hotel of his father's famous restaurant here, which, as far as American menus go, will probably make history. Mr. Rector, who was the guest of honor at a "cordon bleu" dinner at the St. Regis Hotel last night, publicly admitted defeat when it comes to pronouncing properly "that strangling, gargling word which is spelled h-o-r-s-d-o-e-u-v-r-e-s."

A bit desperate, he has turned to Mr. Maverick. Following an announcement by a mid-western hotel proprietor that a prize should be given for a new name for the word which has cheated so many Americans out of their constitutional rights to eat as they please, the Representative from Texas, it may be recalled, made a suggestion.

Why not call them "dingle doos," he said.

But Mr. Rector makes full allowance for the fact that Mr. Maverick may have spoken hastily and by now may be willing to "eat his words."

"I do Mr. Maverick the justice of saying that he must have realized as well as anybody else," Mr. Rector told 300 friends, including many old patrons, who gathered to pay their respects to him, "that the word was inappropriate for anything so delicate and important as an artistically compounded set of well, say, appetizers.

"My suggestion would be that, since the Representative has been the first public man to come forward in this public service, appetizers should be named 'Mavericks' after him," he added. "Maverick is not only his name—it is a good American word, as much part of the language as 'Yankee Doodle.' It means an unbranded stray horse or steer, wandering off by itself and any man's for the taking.

"If that doesn't describe a large tray full of—well, say, antipasto again—all things that don't belong in any particular course, with everybody grabbing at the luscious little bits he likes best, then I'll never try to name anything again."

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Italy Names Lessona Minister for Africa

ROME, April 26 (AP)—The Italian Official Gazette announces that Alessandro Lessona, now Minister of Colonies, had been named Minister for the newly created Division of Italian Africa.

British Expedition to Antarctic To Test Weather-Source Theory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An expedition is to leave here next June for the South Polar regions. One of the main objects of the expedition will be meteorological study in order to test the theory that Antarctic conditions are an infallible guide to weather in the rest of the world.

The leader, Mr. Ernest W. Walker, a member of the James Bay geological expedition to the Arctic in 1930, explained recently that the expedition would comprise 32 members, including the ship's crew and the natural scientific staff. No women would be taken, though 1300 applications from women were received.

Two-Year Stay Planned

The expedition, Mr. Walker says, will be away for two years. It should reach the last port of call, Lyttleton, N. Z., at the beginning of November, 1937. After spending about a month there, the ship will proceed to the polar regions, dropping one party at Wood Bay and another at Ross Island. A return will be made to Lyttleton for the winter.

Mr. Walker said that he had provisionally selected a three-masted schooner of 470 tons at present trading in Arctic waters. It was to be renamed the Shackleton, after the famous British Antarctic explorer.

An airplane is being taken, to be used to survey and chart the coast of Oates Land. The expedition's original intention to use light tanks instead of dog teams has been found impracticable, and they are going to use huskies named after the schools and colleges which present them.

Radio Hook-Up Planned

The parties on Wood Bay and Ross Island hope to keep in constant communication with the outside world by means of portable transmitter-receiver radio sets.

A hook-up with the National Broadcasting Company of America is contemplated with a view to impromptu concerts and reports being radiocast to the United States at regular intervals by members of the expedition.

A novel feature of the expedition is that it will carry no furs, the members wearing wind-proof outfits which have been found less cumbersome. Their boots will consist of reindeer skin stuffed with dried grass, a type of footwear used by the Eskimos.

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FORTTS BATH OLIVER Biscuits

Double A's Roll In on Snubs, Our Dog

Monitor readers from all parts of the United States are as one in awarding a couple of A's to Snubs whose diary happened to be omitted when comic strips were clipped for the Harvard Educational Review.

By a Staff Artist

"Listen to This, Snubs, Isn't It a Corker!"

Snubs sniffed. For the first time in 14 years he found it hard to continue his diary. And there was really no reason, he admitted, for such an unproductive state. "After all," he growled to himself, "lots of people who keep diaries can't even count on their being read by anybody else, and mine always gets published."

But instead of writing, he pushed the pen behind his left ear. "This will never do," he growled in an undertone, "the Boss will soon be home from school and wonder what I've been doing with my time." It wasn't because nothing had happened. The trouble was so much had happened, he hardly knew how to record it. Again he cocked his head and looked at the article spread on the floor in front of him, a survey in the current issue of "The Harvard Educational Review," by which Roger C. Gay, after six months' study of comic strips, had awarded an "A" to his colleagues—Tubby and Buddy & Co. and Waddles.

Yet the lines of the Diary failed to flow. "It's wonderful," he gasped finally, and wondered why his bark sounded a trifle thick, and then, as if the whole situation cleared for him he grasped his pen firmly, saying, "I know. This is not the day for a Diary. It's a day for writing letters." So he wrote a letter to Waddles, and he wrote one to Tubby and Buddy & Co. for them to share, conveying his congratulations on their success at Harvard University.

Imagine Snubs's astonishment when that very afternoon his friend the Postman brought him a bunch of mail. "They can't be answering my letters as quickly as this," he remarked, and eagerly looked into the envelope. The first one came from a Monitor reader in Boston, who wrote:

"Here is an 'AA' degree for Snubs, Our Dog. We were glad to see that he did not get discouraged because the others got a degree. We cannot understand the Harvard man passing by Snubs. We love every twist of his ears and every roll of his eyes. And he is such a kind little fellow, always doing something to help some one, and making friends with all the cats and dogs. I send him a degree."

Of course Snubs did not know when he received that letter that there was a very good reason why he had not been mentioned in the article in the Educational Review. The reason was that Mr. Gay had never seen Snubs nor read his Diary. Whoever clipped the six months' papers for his survey had omitted 'The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog."

Love Them All

There was a letter from New York: "Dearest Snubs, we love the ducks and the children, the little ducks, Waddles and Marmaduke. In fact, we love them all. They are too dear and entertaining and lovable for words, but when it comes to Our Dog—well, we would give him a double AA. He is the dearest little dog a cartoonist ever drew. He thinks of such cute things to do, and is so sweet and loving and cheery that he sets a good example to every one.

"Of course, the ducks quack excellent doggerel, and, although I cannot see why ducks should speak doggerel, I can see that that would have a great deal of weight at Harvard. They go in for speech of that sort so much there. And Marmaduke would be taken for a Harvard man's child any day. Now if you were a Boston dog you would probably have received a triple AAA. Anyway, you are Our Dog, and we love you, and you don't have to go to Harvard. There are plenty of other schools."

Another letter bore an address in New York, and, with a breathless little "Wow!" Snubs read:

"I have seen and met dogs who have expressed very fine qualities, but not one have I met who has expressed such a combination of characteristics as revealed in your Diary. A pup of such integrity, unselfishness, wit and whimsicality I have yet to meet. And I must confess that I have learned more than a lesson or two from you. And another confession—with very few exceptions, ever since I have been a subscriber to our wonderful paper, about seven years, I have gone to your diary first. Thus satisfied, I have gone on to enjoy the rest of the good things published.

"Let us remember, my dear Snubs, that with all due respect to the erudition of college authorities, they, too, are possessed of no end of shortcoming with which you and I must be very tolerant and forgiving. Fortunately, Snubs, you hold within yourself such winning and enduring qualities that even a 'magma cum laude' could add nothing to your prestige. . . ."

There were numerous others. By the time the Boss came home from school Snubs had them all neatly buried in the garden. As he patted the last bit of soil into place he heard a cheery voice say, "Must be a very special bone, Snubs." And with a secret kind of joy, Snubs told himself, "Bones are not the only things to treasure."

Foreign Writers In Europe Bound By Strict Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—It is becoming more difficult for foreign newspaper correspondents to carry on their work in Central and Southeast Europe.

For example, two Hungarian newspapermen in Bucharest have recently been ordered out of Roumania. One served the official Hungarian Telegraph Agency and the other a large American agency. They were accused of sending out unfavorable news.

Many parts of Roumania, including Bucharest, are under martial law and the local press is rigidly censored. Of course efforts are made to extend this control over foreign correspondents and one of the best methods of control is to let the representatives of foreign papers know that they will be expelled if they write news that is too unfavorable.

In Austria, also, a number of foreign correspondents are having difficulties. The representative of a large English agency has been indicted by the state attorney for reporting alleged incorrect information.

Two representatives here of large German papers have also been indicted for sending out information contained in Austrian papers. When called before the police and the prosecutor, these correspondents showed that they had obtained their news from articles that had passed the Austrian censor; one indeed, from the official paper. They were not charged with sending out false, but injurious information.

To be persecuted or prosecuted by a government is no indication that a correspondent has failed to observe the highest standards of his profession. There come times when even the most impartial newspaperman cannot avoid conflicts with police chiefs and prosecuting attorneys. Indeed, it may be the highest newspaper ideals themselves that make such conflicts inevitable.

Roosevelt Urged To Reconsider His Economic Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—An appeal to President Roosevelt "to consider and reconsider" the legislation he has asked of Congress for reorganization of the federal judiciary and his proposal to "impose on the life of this country a federally-managed economy" features a 3000-word letter to the President made public by Amos R. E. Pinchot, nationally known lawyer, here today. He declares that an economy such as the President proposes "cannot exist and does not exist in any country where a dictatorship has not been set up."

"It cannot live side by side with democracy," he says, "for it requires an amount of force and a degree of control over people's lives that is utterly impossible under democratic government. . . . You, Mr. President, will either clothe yourself with a dictator's power or you will abandon managed economy. No other courses are open to you."

Mr. Pinchot, in his letter, covers practically the whole gamut of administrative and legislative problems before the Roosevelt Administration. He declares that the court change bill "opens the path to autocracy in two ways"—first, in revamping the Supreme Court, and, second, in placing too great a power in the hands of the Executive. Loath to attribute these purposes to Mr. Roosevelt, he urges the President to make public the names of the men who drafted the bill.

Greater Output

Mr. Pinchot denies the efficacy of managed production, saying that, while wage increases are greatly needed, experience had taught that unless they are accompanied by higher production, the wage gain is almost immediately canceled by a corresponding rise in the cost of living and that, therefore, full employment and fair access to the necessities and simple luxuries which create a decent standard of living must all wait for higher output.

"There is no other source from which they can come," he contends, "and no packing of the courts and increase in your already vast executive power is required either to stimulate industry or to attack the illegal processes by which monopoly is destroying competition, raising prices and lowering production and employment. . . ."

Mr. Pinchot holds that the United States has lagged behind all other democratic countries in economic recovery and that the index of production here today is far below the average of the world, while the relief rolls are proportionately the largest in the world.

"In fact, in view of the Government's shifting policy and attitude toward business, the remarkable thing is that our recovery has not been slower," he charges.

Tilting his lance against those leaders of industry and finance who have been "sowing the wind by their reactionary attitude toward the public and toward labor," Mr. Pinchot stresses, however, that this group is not representative of American business generally, for "all business men are not corrupt or callous or stupid," he declares.

Not All Have Horns

"They do not all have hoofs and horns, any more than all labor leaders have wings," he continues, "and to class every man who produces goods, employs labor and makes a profit as at best a suspect is no favor to labor nor does it help the consumer or the Government, for the Government can tax largely only when the production of taxable wealth is high.

"Yet for reasons which I fear are as much political as philosophical, our ideologists have fanned hostility toward all producers of wealth, good and bad. The Government . . . has sat on the top-rail and stoned them impartially with unconcealed enjoyment."

Mr. Pinchot urges the retirement of the "professional breast-heavers and friends of the masses" from official Washington "to their settlement houses and classrooms," where he suggests they employ their leisure "in making blueprints and discussing ways and means with which to counterbalance the havoc they have wrought."

"And let me add," he continues, "after watching their performance for four years, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that one resourceful industrialist, hard-boiled though he may be, who produces goods and services at fair prices and gives employment to labor is worth several carloads of these well-meaning folk. And if he gains a profit—even a large one—it will not make much difference in the net result."

Fewer Horses in 1936

The number of horses and mules on the farms of the United States continued to decline during 1936.

5-Year Plan Held Completed Ahead of Soviets Schedule

In view of the surprise occasioned by Moscow's claim that the second five-year plan has been fulfilled nine months ahead of schedule, when previous reports had indicated the plan to be far in arrears, special interest attaches to the following article from the Monitor's staff correspondent, showing an entirely new basis for calculating the results of the plan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—For the first time, Soviet state-owned industry has proposed to estimate the annual fulfilment or non-fulfilment of its "plan" by the quality as well as the quantity of the national output.

Hitherto, the plan was regarded as fulfilled if the estimated quantity was turned out—whether the quality was good, bad, or indifferent. Output was included which would have been rejected elsewhere as damaged or unusable. Soviet consumers, having no access to foreign markets, have to take what their own industry makes or do without.

The 1937 national-economic plan, published in April, included this significant statement: "Contrary to the present system, plan fulfillment by a factory should not be estimated by gross output, but by the output of ready and finished products of the quality and assortment established by the Government in a given factory."

Soviet industry thus for the first time will judge output according to fixed standards.

Efficiency Demanded

The plan also emphasizes the need for increased efficiency. A reduction in production costs of 3.1 per cent compared with 1936 is demanded, and an increase in labor productivity of 19.5 per cent. With a planned increase of 2.1 per cent in industrial labor, an increase in production of 20 per cent is demanded. Obviously, this assumes more intensive labor.

Analysis of the plan shows that the Soviet consumer still occupies a comparatively minor place in the Kremlin's consideration. For example, in 1937 the state will spend 106 rubles per person on the army and only 15 rubles per person on housing, despite the fact that a majority of Soviet families occupy one room, and share kitchens and baths. The state will spend 51 rubles per person on expansion of heavy industries, as compared with 14 rubles per person on light and food industries combined.

With 170,000,000 Soviet consumers completely dependent on their own output, shut off from foreign consumption goods, they will be supplied during 1937 with 1.1 pairs of footwear per person, including rubber overshoes; with .6 meters of woolen fabrics per person, one third meter of silk fabrics, and 26 meters of cotton cloth; about 11 rubles' worth of ready-made clothing per person; one watch to each 300 persons, one gramophone to each 170 persons, and one passenger automobile to each 3400 persons.

Optimistic Estimates?

These estimates probably are too optimistic, since the population may be larger than 170,000,000, and no allowance is made for the fact that the Soviets export more consumer goods to the Near East, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkestan than they import from all countries. Obviously, the spread between Soviet consumer supply and demand will still be great at the end of 1937, even if the plan is overfulfilled. But the authorities do not hint that they will permit any part of the internal demand to be satisfied by imports of consumer goods.

To the disappointment of Soviet citizens, the 1937 plan contains no intimation that prices will be reduced this year. It does provide for an increase in average industrial wages of 7.4 per cent, but this increase chiefly affects skilled workers and the bureaucracy, whereas price reductions benefit the entire population. And the state, being in a position to fix all retail as well as wholesale prices, may well offset wage increases by price increases, as they have done in the past, if "enforced savings" necessary for armaments and capital investments do not come up to expectations.

The plan shows that the state continues to pour money into agriculture, knowing that an assured food supply is more likely than anything else to keep the population contented, even if manufactured goods are deficient. Grain production is optimistically estimated at 108,000,000 metric tons for 1937, as compared with 80,000,000 tons in 1936. This increase, with comparable increases in industrial crops, will be made possible, it is hoped, by providing agriculture with 66,000 additional tractors and 55,000 combines, 151,000 tractor plows, and 120,000 tractor grain seeders, and by the use of about 4,500,000 tons of mineral fertilizer.

As Soviet authorities have discovered, it is much easier to plan industry than agriculture, because weather is a major factor in the latter, and cannot be planned. Adverse weather delayed spring sowing in the principal grain-growing regions this year, and it remains to be seen whether the delay can be overcome by improved organization of collective agriculture and additional use of agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers.

Completion of Quotas In Advance of Program Is Claimed by Soviets

MOSCOW, April 26 (AP)—The Russian Government announced yesterday the fulfillment of requirements of the second five-year plan by industry as a whole and by railway transportation.

The Government said that industry fulfilled the requirements nine months ahead of schedule and railway transportation was one year ahead.

The announcement said that industry produced its required 86,400,000,000 rubles worth of goods by April 1 while the railways exceeded its goal of 300,000,000,000 ton-kilometers on Jan. 1.

Industry's production, at the official Russian rate of 5.06 rubles to the dollar, was equivalent to $17,000,000,000.

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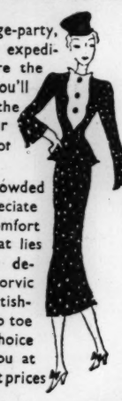

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Croatians Honor 89th Anniversary Of Their Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—There has recently taken place in Yugoslavia a nation-wide, cultural rally on the 89th anniversary of the liberation of the Croatians from serfdom.

The celebration, which was held in every village, was arranged by the "Selyashka Sloga," whose aim is to further the movement for complete peasant liberation.

This organization, whose name means "Peasant Concord," might be called the spiritual arm of the Croatian Peasant party. It is, in a way, Croatia's "Ministry of Education," and seeks to exalt Croatian culture. Its task is to awaken and guide. It hopes to lead a peasant people toward enlightenment, toward a higher morality, mutual loyalty, and patriotism.

Bars Violent Methods

It works for peasants, through peasants. In every village it organizes a local club, which sings, puts on theatricals, revives folk literature and art, and arranges lectures on useful subjects. In each song, recitation, folk dance, course in embroidery, sewing class and cooperative organization, the Croatian spirit is fostered.

An effort is made to help all Croatians feel their unity, their power and their worth. This is patriotism of the highest sort, for it is constructive, and pacific, having nothing to do with violence.

The "Selyashka Sloga" makes simple agriculturists conscious of their worth. It enables each one to feel he is somebody—to "belong." Each woman becomes an artist, each parent a teacher, each peasant a crusader. Yet there are no arms or goose-stepping. Peasants are proud of being Croatians because Croatian culture means beauty, enlightenment, mutual help, music and health.

Competitions in Artistry

Every humble man and woman is asked to help in forwarding Croatianism. A visitor in traveling from town to town, or from village to village could attend fascinating peasant performances every single holiday, and, wherever he was, he would see inspiring manifestations of peasant culture.

In hundreds of local and district contests the best artists are discovered and eventually are invited to present their songs, music, plays, and handiwork to the capital, Zagreb. They are the peasant elite of Croatia.

This is an unofficial organization, in no way connected with the state. It has sprung from the people and is supported exclusively by the people. Moreover the leaders believe political freedom will come to Croatians in this way.

275th Birthday Marked By Long Island Church

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Back in 1662, when the community of Jamaica, Long Island, was first settled by the Dutch, the First Presbyterian Church of Jamaica was founded. It celebrated its 275th anniversary yesterday.

Possibly the first church of its creed in the Western Hemisphere, it was the scene of sporadic riots for 23 years because the English tried to force the congregation to join the Church of England.

April Is Time of Color on Alabama Shore

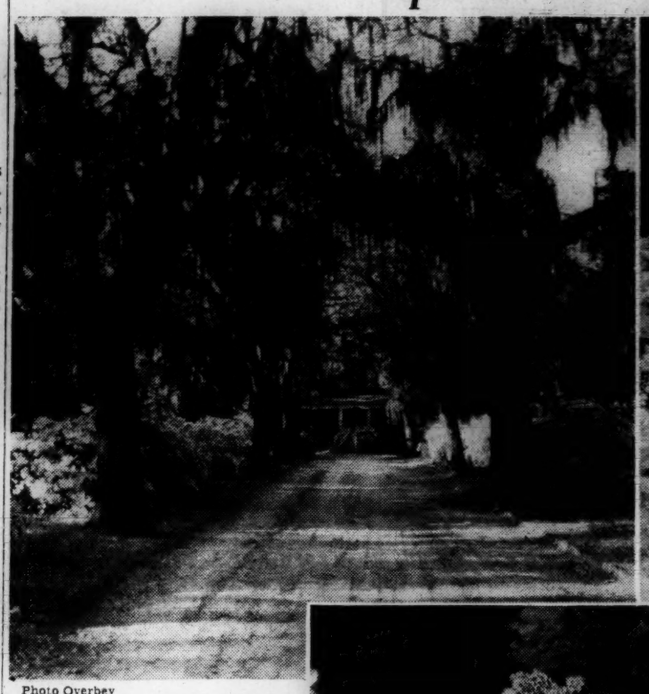

Photo Overbey

Overhanging Live Oaks
Moss Makes Drape for Flowers

In Bellingrath Gardens
Steps Lead From Lake to Next Scene

Azalea-Bordered Drive on Mobile, Ala., Estate

Basque Defense Cheers Madrid To New Efforts

MADRID, April 26 (AP)—Shell-battered Madrid was cheered today by reports of stubborn Basque resistance on the northern civil war front but Madrilenos were apprehensive of renewed insurgent artillery bombardments.

Dispatches from the Bay of Biscay region declared that Basque troops blocked Insurgent General Francisco Franco's way into Durango, southeast of Bilbao, and strongly resisted an attack on the munitions manufacturing city of Eibar.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, April 26 (AP)—Advancing insurgent legions of Gen. Francisco Franco started a new march today toward Bilbao after smashing a wide breach in Basque defense lines on the Northern Front.

Insurgent troops occupied Verriz, vital communication center four miles northeast of Durango, key city to the besieged Basque capital, a communiqué from Insurgent headquarters at Salamanca reported.

Government railroad lines were severed by the loss of Verriz, and Durango was cut off from the Eibar sector a short distance east.

"The basques are in headlong flight," said the insurgent communiqué.

Dispatches from the Basque capital denied insurgent claims of advances on the front south and east of Bilbao.

Not only did a Government communiqué declare that "there is no new enemy attack," but the Basque Defense Council announced that the defenders of Eibar were taking new positions to prevent the encirclement of that manufacturing center.

Roads leading into Bilbao were said by rebel sources to be jammed with refugees, and it was estimated that 50,000 persons would be added quickly to the city's population already swollen to 400,000. Insurgents said their airmen refrained from bombing the highways because of the refugees.

Bird Migrations In Bolivia Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 — To continue their study of bird migration in Bolivia, begun in 1934, M. A. Carriker Jr. of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia's Department of Ornithology, and Gordon Howes of Toms River, N. J., sailed April 23 for South America, on the Santa Barbara of the Grace Line, from New York.

This Bolivian study, sponsored by the Academy, is concerned with the distribution and migration of birds which fly to that country from Chile and Argentina during the warm months of the year. The expedition is also to study the habits of those birds which nest high in the Andes in warm periods and move to the Amazon river valleys in the winter.

Mr. Carriker and Mr. Howes will land in Mollendo, Peru, and entrain there for Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable lake in the world. There, 13,000 feet above sea level, they will embark on the 1000-ton, English-built steamer which plies the lake, for the Bolivian port of Guaqui.

At La Paz, which they will reach after another train journey, they will find supplies, mules and packers awaiting them and will proceed to take up their work once more.

Faster Flights Planned From New York to Coast

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The "fastest" east-to-west commercial airline service was open to all comers April 23 with two of the three companies serving transcontinental patrons announcing faster schedules.

American Airlines will cut the time of its speediest New York to Los Angeles service, Sunday, to 17 hours and 20 minutes to hold the "fastest" mark briefly. On May 1, Transcontinental & Western Air will slice its present 17 hour and 39 minute east-to-west service to 17 hours and eight minutes. At the same time TWA officials said, the west-to-east transcontinental service will be speeded up from 15 hours and 23 minutes to 15 hours and 20 minutes. With the delivery of larger airliners June 1, the airline said, its transcontinental time will be reduced again.

Austrians Deny New Concession To National Socialists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 26—Many observers reading between the lines of the communiqué issued after the Schuschnigg-Mussolini interview, think that they can detect the rising tide of Italian-German diplomatic aggression in the center of Europe.

Shortly after Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, returned to Rome he was visited by representatives of Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia, who sought information about the conference at Venice. The War Minister of Hungary, Gen. William Roeder, has also had a long visit with Reichsführer Hitler in Berlin and is soon expected here.

Meanwhile, National Socialists have become somewhat more active here and in many parts of the country. It is reported that while Chancellor Schuschnigg was in Venice, National Socialist flags were hung from many houses in Southeastern Austria, church bells were rung and factory sirens were blown.

On his return from Venice, Chancellor Schuschnigg issued an official statement denying that Premier Mussolini is entering into Austria's internal affairs and asserting that although the regime here is planning to bring the less extreme Austrian National Socialists into the Fatherland Front that policy was adopted long ago and is not due to Italian pressure. On the contrary, it is aimed at further reconciliation and harmony within Austria itself. There will be no change, of course, in Austria, the Chancellor declared.

The much-quoted article by Virginio Gayda in the Giornale d'Italia intimating that Premier Mussolini had obtained this concession, and its sharp rebuttal by Chancellor Schuschnigg, reveals the divergence of views existing between the heads of the Italian and Austrian governments. Premier Mussolini is determined to make Vienna toe the Berlin-Rome line, while Chancellor Schuschnigg more and more seeks paths leading to Prague, Paris and London.

Georgia Pine Pulpwood Held Newsprint Solution

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 26 (AP) — Dr. Charles Herty pointed proudly toward his whirring pulp and paper laboratory machinery yesterday and said he had the answer to publishers' troubles regarding future high prices of newsprint.

Throughout today enough of the newsprint he has developed from Georgia pine trees will be run through the machines to print a sample four page issue of the Savannah Evening Press to be mailed to the publishers of 2170 daily papers in the United States. The paper is approximately the same color as the spruce woods newsprint, and tests show it to have full tear and tensile strength.

To Teach Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26—A long-range program designed to give youth a proper appreciation of the efforts being made by governmental authorities, particularly in Maryland, to preserve wild life and advance the interests of conservation, has been prepared and will be included in the curriculum of the public schools of the state beginning next September, according to an announcement made here.

Mobile Azalea Trail Calls Visitors to 20 Miles of Bloom

MOBILE, Ala.—Azaleas, flaunting their spectacular beauty have beckoned flower lovers to follow the 20-mile trail along the gulf coast a month early this year, because of the mild weather.

The Mobile Junior Association of Commerce and the Mobile Garden Club have made the city a national showplace and have aroused such interest in public and private gardens that many of the new places rival the old. Within eight years, the number of azalea plants has been increased from 6000 to nearly 200,000, exclusive of those in gardens not on the routed trail. Last season it is estimated that 100,000 persons toured these magic miles.

The shore town of Mobile has existed since the year 1711; and tradition tells how the azalea of eastern Asia came here, via Europe, in 1754. Fifise Langlois is said to have returned from a visit to his grandparents in Toulouse, France, at that time, and to have brought back three varieties of the shrub, the white, the pink and rose-purple. The captain of the ship upon which he voyaged told Fifise of his own seafaring grandfather who had brought Chinese azaleas into southern France. Langlois descendants, now living here, attest that these original plants thrived remarkably in the moist climate and sandy soil of Mobile, and that many visitors came in the early days to witness the glory of their bloom and to take cuttings home.

Certain examples of the shrub, surviving from the gardens of antebellum days, are now veritable "trees," measuring more than 20 feet in height. Innumerable varieties and colors have been perfected from the 33 species of Indian azalea, and more recently, from the Kurume varieties of the mountainous regions of Japan. Cultivation of the Azalea Indica, which is an evergreen, gives the rose-purple Formosa, lavender-tinged Phoenica and the variegated Vittata Fortunei. The smaller, more compact, Kurume species came to this country about 16 years ago. The native American azaleas, which are deciduous and grow wild, have been enriched by Oriental species and crossed with varieties from southern Europe.

The Azalea Trail leads through residential and surburban Mobile, passing quaint creole cottages, old residences with wrought iron balconies, white-columned houses, and imposing brick mansions, with formal and informal gardens that range in size from the small patio to estates of many acres. Twenty miles south of Mobile, off the trail proper, is the Bellingrath garden, remarkable for its extent and perfection, developed within a period of eight years. More than 50,000 azalea plants thrive there in the rich soil on the banks of Fowl River.

The Camellia Japonica, from the Far East, is the azalea's inseparable companion, and its dark green leaf contrasts with the sparkling pink, salmon and red of the azalea flower. Nor is it possible to dissociate the liveoaks of heroic size that hang dense, moss-draped branches protectively over these flamboyant color-masses.

French Fascist's Indictment Declared Mistake in Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The recent indictment of Col. François de la Rocque and several of his lieutenants for "reconstitution of a dissolved league"—the Croix de Feu—has raised again in a dramatic form the question of the position of fascism in France.

Many impartial French observers agree today that if Premier Léon Blum's Government presses the prosecution of Colonel de la Rocque and again dissolves his organization—now called the French Social Party—it will have taken an ominously significant step toward furthering the development of French fascism.

This seemingly paradoxical statement is explained by the fact that the Popular Front Government itself arose very largely out of the excesses of the so-called Fascist leagues such as the Croix de Feu of Colonel de la Rocque and the Patriotic Youth of Pierre Taittinger. Seeing in these para-military political leagues a potential fascist threat, the majority of the French nation swung the other way and cast their votes in the elections last May for the Popular Front party who conducted their campaign under the battle cry of "Down with Fascism!"

Pressure From Labor

Today public sentiment in France is wondering whether the Popular Front Government, acting under pressure of the more extreme elements in organized labor, is now going too far toward the Left and thus tending to set up the same communistic scarecrow which was used in Italy and Germany to drive the people into the arms of fascism.

This argument, which is being vigorously expounded by the opposition press in France, receives support from the fact that the decision of the magistrate against Colonel de la Rocque and his followers was handed down but two days after a delegation of labor union leaders delivered an ultimatum to Premier Blum insisting on the immediate dissolution of what they allege to be the reconstituted fascist leagues.

Naturally it is denied that there is any connection between these two developments, but a portion at least of French public opinion has drawn the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that the Government, giving in to the syndicalists, brought pressure to bear on the judiciary.

Thus, whether or not it actually did so, the present Government has played into the hands of those who pretend that it is governing only for the laboring classes, and that it has not upheld the ideal of impartial justice unaffected by politics.

An Organized Party

Colonel de la Rocque and his supporters point out that the French Social Party is a regularly organized party with statutes modeled after those of the Socialist party, that it has a group of deputies in the Chamber and that therefore any attempt to dissolve it would be an attack on vital political liberty.

To this the Socialists and Communists retort that the French Social Party is purely a façade, and their party newspapers are constantly publishing alleged revelations purporting to prove that the French Social Party is a regimented and armed organization just like the old Fiery Cross.

Although there may be some basis for these allegations, the indications are that Colonel de la Rocque has in effect abandoned any intention which he may once have had of seizing power in France by force, and that he has now turned to the ballot instead. For nearly a year, he has been building up a party organization along electoral lines all over the country, and there is evidence to prove that he is meeting with very considerable success in this effort. Even if the French Social Party's claim to a membership of nearly 2,000,000 is discounted by 50 per cent, a membership approaching 1,000,000 would be far in excess of that of any single organized party.

It is being openly stated in France today that the attack by the parties of the Left on this new French Social party, and their attempt to dissolve it, are motivated by apprehension at this apparent growth of electoral strength. Whether the development of such a movement, however, can be checked by repeated efforts to suppress it, is doubted by many neutral observers who today take a grave view of the Government's present attitude.

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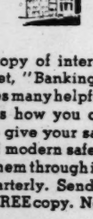

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Call Heard for Youth of Nation To Show Powers and Tell Hopes

(Continued From Page 1)

American Legion, the D. A. R., Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., churches, schools, civic groups, and other clubs are all taking a hand in bringing the attention of the public to the "growing up folks."

In Patchogue, Long Island, hobbies exhibited in shop windows and in the school auditorium started off the week. A pet-show parade indicated how easily small boys and girls are willing to take up with youth week. One evening, all six of the schools are to be opened to parents. Then classes will be in session, so that the folks from home can see just what happens after they say "good-by" to the youngsters in the mornings. One of these evenings will be climaxed with a father-and-son banquet. Home activities are to be emphasized later in the week. Evenings at home, where the whole family joins in some accomplishment, game, or hobby, are included in the scheme. The parent-teacher organization in Patchogue has put up a prize for the best composition written on home activities.

Tree-planting and nature talks are planned for an out-of-doors day, which is to be finished off with a camporee, when the whole community will cook its supper out in the open and follow it with singing. Sports and games will be punctuated by a relay race of grade school boys, who start in a village five miles away to bring a message to the home office.

Wheeling, W. Va., comes in this year for the first time with a celebration of Boys' and Girls' Week, according to Mr. Head. The Boy Scouts and the Rotary Club are leading the way, with the co-operation of other agencies interested in boys and girls.

Starting out this year with a one-day program, the Wheeling enthusiasts are planning to transport all the youngsters of the city out to Oglebay Park for an out-door speech, a picnic luncheon, and an afternoon hobby fair.

In Pawtucket, R. I., the celebration, which is only for boys, starts out with a swimming carnival, pet show, free movies and home-talent vaudeville, boxing and wrestling bouts. In Billings, Mont., a permanent committee has been formed to carry over youth plans from one year to the next. The Billings Youth Council is composed of delegates from all organizations in the town carrying on youth activities, it is reported.

"So that a boy may feel he has a part in the life of our city, during the Dog Show, the Flower Show, and the City Elections, the boys have their own," is the caption on the program of the Boys' Fair, scheduled for Madison Square Garden, New York. On the program are a baby parade, a craft exhibit, a cooking contest, novelty dog races, outdoor camp rally, and a Tom Sawyer presentation.

In Charlotte, N. C., civic clubs, schools, parent teacher groups, and the American Legion have plans well underway. The boys' work committee of the Negro branch of the Y. M. C. A. is joining the celebration this year.

Danbury, Conn., is entering the week's celebration for the first time this year under the leadership of the agricultural extension service, with many other organizations cooperating. The county club agent reports that he is bringing in eighth-grade youngsters, and high school seniors and others thinking about going to work so that "the educational, employment, development possibilities of Danbury may be explored by them."

Duluth, Minn., Shreveport, La., Alexandria, La., Yankton, S. D., Atlanta, Ga., Keokuk, Iowa, Richmond, Ind., Mobile, Ala., Albany, N. Y., Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Wis., Paterson, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., are other cities which have sent in reports.

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Peddlers Submit To Fingerprint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas—Fingerprinting has largely solved the problem of the itinerant peddler and canvasser in this town. The plan is an extension of the vigilance committee method employed in some cities. The difference is that New Braunfels has added fingerprints to the usual identification and permit requirements.

The fingerprinting is described as voluntary, since there is no law to enforce it as a requirement for a house-to-house solicitation permit, but it is quite effective; for residents insist on display of an identification card by any solicitor before they do business with him, and the solicitor cannot obtain the card until he submits to fingerprinting.

There are other requirements, among them references that can be checked, after the canvasser registers with either the Chamber of Commerce or the Retail Merchants' Association. The identification cards later issued are countersigned by the chief of police.

Fire Control Plan Endorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina forest fire control program has received the commendation of the National Forest Service, it was announced here by officials of the State Department of Conservation and Development, under whose supervision the program is administered.

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Dual Challenge Issued to Labor And Business Men

(Continued From Page 1)

all circumstances, our progress has been as rapid as could be expected within the complexity of our modern civilization."

Mr. Chester's speech, like that of an earlier informal address by Harper Sibley, president of the chamber, set the keynote for the 25 years of change which have marked the business organization's lifetime. Mr. Sibley recalled that when President Taft, a quarter of a century ago, first proposed the idea of a national chamber, only 600 or 700 persons heard his voice, "and yet a few months ago a troubled young man stood before a microphone and bared his soul to, it is estimated, a half billion people." He pointed out the great improvements in working conditions since the arrival of the present century, with higher pay, shorter hours, and better products available for less money. Child labor has decreased rapidly in 25 years, with only a tenth as much of it today, and with the National Association of Manufacturers definitely opposed to child labor.

Industrial Peace Seen

Don't let alarmists convince you there is going to be any permanent conflict with embattled labor on one side and management stubbornly entrenched on the other," he said. "The truth is that the overwhelming majority of employees in this country not only feel friendly toward their employers, but is becoming increasingly aware of management's intentions and efforts in the direction of improved industrial relations."

The first general session of the chamber will not be held till tomorrow at which Mr. Sibley will deliver his keynote speech and Harry A. Wheeler, first president of the chamber, will review the "sweep of 25 years." The convention will be broken up into general morning sessions and special afternoon round tables, as in years past. Subjects for tomorrow will be the federal surtax; world trade outlook; management relations with employees; conservation policies and insurance problems.

New Deal Attitude

One of the chief problems before members of the chamber is their attitude toward the New Deal. An element within the membership is pressing for closer co-operation between Government and industry, in view of the Roosevelt election and the victory of the Wagner Act. The membership will, in effect, go on record in the process of preparing and voting upon the set of resolutions which always are adopted on the final day. In this instance, the membership has the choice of attacking or supporting the New Deal, or of taking a middle-of-the-road stand. The resolutions committee makes its report Thursday, and the resolutions will be acted upon the same day.

Another opportunity of showing its position will be given in the election of a successor to Mr. Sibley. A test between conservative and liberal elements may make this matter prominent. Among those being mentioned for the office is George Davis of Kansas City, Mo.

Rapid Growth Marks Career Of Station WJBK

With Monitor Newscasters

DETROIT—In the summer of 1930, James F. Hopkins, owner of a 10-watt "shared-time" radio station in Ypsilanti, Michigan, obtained from the Federal Radio Commission, a permit to move his station (subsequently called WJBK) into Detroit, where, he believed, the opportunity for an enterprise of the kind would be greater than in the smaller city.

That his vision has been justified is contained in an announcement this week, that WJBK has acquired a site on West Grand Boulevard and will soon break ground for a new and modern building of its own. In the interim between its move to Detroit and the present day, it has successively outgrown two studios, changing its status from that of a 10-watter to a full time establishment operating on 250 watts day time and 100 watts at night. Finally WJBK has built up a large and loyal listening audience throughout metropolitan Detroit.

The station was quartered, at first in the Fort Shelby Hotel. These accommodations became inadequate after six months, and the studios were moved to the Curtis Building at West Grand Boulevard and Hamilton Avenue.

Aggressive from the start, WJBK pioneered in several fields, most notably, perhaps, in that of sports. It is said to be the first Detroit station to radiocast out-of-town baseball games by means of telegraphic reports, as well as claiming to be first to put Detroit's Red Wing hockey games, the Detroit Lions' professional football schedule, the University of Detroit's football games, and the University of Michigan basketball games on the air.

WJBK is said to be the first radiocaster, outside of Boston, in the United States to give its listeners "The Monitor Views the News." Daily 15-minute programs of Monitor news are given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication and have been a regular feature of the station's program for more than four years. In recent months, by the addition of a radiocast news service, 12 general news periods are radiocast daily, an innovation which has brought in thousands of commendatory letters.

The station's growth is the more remarkable by reason of the fact that observers in 1930 conceded it but little chance to survive. The fact that there are seven other stations in the Detroit metropolitan area has had the effect, Mr. Hopkins says, of keeping his staff "on its toes." "But our experience would seem to indicate," he said, "that there's 'always room for one more,' particularly if the newcomer is prepared to justify its existence through extra alertness, aggressiveness, and public co-operation."

"Station WJBK," Mr. Hopkins said, "has proceeded on the theory that quality programs could compensate to a great extent for the comparatively small geographical coverage to which it was restricted by small power. In other words, there were enough listeners right in the Detroit area to make our operation commercially profitable, provided we could get them to tune our station in.

"So we undertook to build up a reputation for various types of programs never before presented in Detroit. In the field of athletics, religion, and foreign languages we have obtained especially good results. Part of this has been due to the programs themselves, and part to the quality of our transmitter. We utilize the latest high-fidelity transmitter, and our studio equipment is kept up to date, an undertaking which calls for constant vigilance."

On the theory that listeners would prefer to hear good music, electrically transcribed, rather than second-rate material radiocast directly, WJBK has built up a very large library covering every conceivable type of music.

"Our growth has been highly gratifying," Mr. Hopkins concluded, "not only for its own sake, but also because the station is responsible for the livelihood of a steadily-growing number of workers. Its staff has increased from 11 to 72, and with this year's excellent outlook, there is further growth in sight."

WJBK radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters.

(This is article number 68 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, April 28.)

U. S. Patents Increase

Only three patents were issued in the first year of the U. S. Patent Office, but total now is more than 2,150,000. More than 100,000 are for the automobile.

Women to Debate Court Plan At Federated Clubs Meeting

(Continued From Page 1)

of legislation, heads the move against the revision of the Supreme Court, and resolutions on communism have been introduced by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, chairman of education. There is also a third entrant in the vice-presidential race, Mrs. Walter Seymour of Chicago.

Is Chief Competitive Office

Active campaigns are under way for the office, the chief rivalry in the election, since Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore., is unopposed as president to succeed Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Tulsa.

In explanation of her stand, Mrs. Sporborg said today:

"I am not enrolled in any political party. Up to date I have split my ticket every time I have voted. But I did vote for President Roosevelt, feeling that the masses in this country as in the rest of the world were on the march and were going places, peaceably if they could, but they were going. And so I felt that having a President whom the masses felt was sympathetic would tend to better safeguard our capitalistic system.

"I also felt safer with President Roosevelt's foreign policy of co-operation, rather than isolation. I not only voted for him, but worked for his re-election, so that there is nothing partisan in my objection to his plan."

Mrs. Sporborg added that some of the Southern and Western states feel that it is a partisan issue which should not be injected into the convention but that, "if representatives of 2,000,000 women are going to refuse to discuss issues because they are controversal they will be going backward and not advancing in helping to formulate and crystallize public opinion."

Condemns Subversive Propaganda

Mrs. Whitehurst also gave an interview to explain her views, saying:

"Because there are destructive forces trying to break down our form of government and, with it, the people's faith in religion and democracy in our schools, I believe that every effort should be made to combat, through education, every known attempt of the subversive propagandist. School buildings are being used to disseminate propaganda through textbooks, reference books and magazines.

"Under the guise of free speech, advocates of foreign radicalism are indoctrinating our young people in the schoolroom. To teach alien philosophies of government is one thing; to indoctrinate, propagandize, impose and advocate is dictatorship."

Mrs. Whitehurst also is bringing in a resolution which charges that the "crime prevention studies have not been considered of primary importance in the majority of our schools" and asks the Federation to "approve compulsory studies in character building and crime prevention and urge school authorities to include these subjects in the curriculum."

If this resolution is passed, she stated, it will be possible for the Federation's education department to approach educators and plan a constructive program of new trends to solve the problem of crime.

Some Other Resolutions

Other resolutions endorse adult education, extension of kindergartens restricted immigration, federal and state conservation programs including teaching conservation in the schools, ratification by the United States Senate of the convention making the Monroe Doctrine multilateral and calling for consultation on threat of war, and implementing the Kellogg Pact by making explicit the implied obligation of signatories of the pact. One proposed resolution condemns the attempt of any group of citizens to influence Congress in favor of what they might term the legitimate interests of the native country regarding legislation affecting both nations, such as embargo laws.

Special services were held in Tulsa churches yesterday with a sacred concert in the afternoon at the Boston Avenue Methodist Church which was designed by Miss Adah Robinson, head of the art department of the University of Tulsa. Today is being given over to social events—a luncheon given for Mrs. Lawson by her son, Edward Campbell Lawson, and Mrs. Lawson; a reception in the afternoon at which the national officers will receive and a dinner this evening to honor the officers, directors and distinguished guests.

The western atmosphere will be emphasized all during the week. Mrs. Lawson will open her famous Indian Museum daily and the meeting closes with a barbecue and society horse show on Friday.

Drop in Federal Income Attributed to Shift In Corporate Accounting

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—United States Chamber of Commerce officials are suggesting that a broad shift in corporate accounting practices was one reason for the drop in federal revenues under estimates.

A substantial number of corporations, they said, have been changing their income tax periods from calendar years to fiscal years best suited to their businesses. This had the effect, it was said, of pulling down revenue in March, when heaviest payments pour in, and distributing it over other periods of the year.

A $140,000,000 drop of March income tax receipts under the Treasury's $840,000,000 estimates led President Roosevelt to make a downward revision in revenue forecasts for this fiscal year.

Chamber authorities reported a study showed 1114 corporations and other business establishments switched from a calendar to a fiscal year basis during the five months ended October, 1936.

The heaviest conversion was in October, when 311 changed over, and officials said this number probably was topped in November and December.

Interest Quickens

Most of the businesses changing from calendar to fiscal years are attempting to bring accounting procedure more nearly in line with seasonal trade trends, it was reported.

Chamber officials said interest in setting up "normal business years" has been quickening of late. At present, the Natural Business Year Council of New York is urging changes. It contends that "in the interest of economy and efficiency, the natural business year of an enterprise should be adopted as its fiscal year."

Changes from calendar to fiscal years must be approved by the internal revenue bureau, but officials said it does not object to any "reasonable" change.

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Curtailment of Flood Control Seen in Roosevelt Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—President Roosevelt's demand for economy in government expenditures means curtailment of the proposed national flood control program.

The announcement that no large sums can be spent for flood prevention in the next few years was made before the thirty-second annual meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress here today by William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House.

Even as Mr. Bankhead was speaking news was coming over the wires of serious new spring floods in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, where mountain streams, fed by heavy rains and snows, poured large volumes of water into the tributaries of the Ohio. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois effects of last winter's record-breaking floods were not yet erased.

The War Department is ready to go ahead with the construction of flood control projects authorized by Congress in 1936 as soon as Congress appropriates the money, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, told the Rivers and Harbors Congress. Assurances have been received from local interests of their co-operation in approximately two-thirds of the projects authorized in the bill, he reported.

"This co-operative attitude on the part of local interests prior to an appropriation for the works is convincing proof that the people of the United States believe in the flood control program and are determined to see it accomplished," Secretary Woodring declared.

Local Aid Praised

The new federal flood-control policy, requiring the financial co-operation of local government was praised by the Secretary of War. "Where a measure of co-operation is required," he said, "organized efforts to secure the authorization and construction of undesirable and unwarranted projects will be avoided in large part."

Despite Speaker Bankhead's warning that little money will be forthcoming for flood control in the near future, Mr. Woodring said he was convinced that the "Federal Government has definitely embarked on a national flood-control program, which, carried out over a period of years to accord with the Government's financial and construction policy, will eventually result in the elimination of the major damages now sustained throughout the United States from floods and the destruction and discomfort suffered in periods of flood by the inhabitants of the flooded areas."

The Department of Agriculture is preparing to survey land-use conditions in more than 200 watersheds as a basis for developing upstream flood-control programs to be recommended to Congress, H. H. Bennett, chief of the soil conservation service told the meeting.

200,000,000 New Gullies

Two hundred million new "wet weather" tributaries—gullies—have been added to the topography of the United States through the action of soil erosion, Mr. Bennett said, and the cultivation of sloping fields with rows running directly up and down the slope, have added unknown billions of new gutters to speed the escape of surface water to over-burdened drainage ways. By re-establishing a semblance of natural conditions, and adding such artificial controls as are available, Mr. Bennett said, the frequency and violence of floods can be reduced.

Such land treatment, Mr. Bennett emphasized, does not eliminate the importance of downstream levees, dams and other structures. "The value of such structures was demonstrated beyond question at Cairo, Ill., and other points along the Ohio and the Mississippi this spring."

Wild life defenders believe many lakes and marshes which have been drained should be restored, Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the biological survey, told the meeting.

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Planes 'Bomb' Hilo In Naval 'Attack' On Hawaiian Isles

HONOLULU, April 26 (AP) — The United States Navy began an "attack" on the Hawaiian Islands April 24 with an armada of 111 ships and more than 400 fighting planes.

Scouting aircraft from an airplane carrier flew over Hilo, T. H., preparatory to "capture" of the city by nine warships which defense forces sighted eight miles off the coast. The planes swept over the undefended airport and circled the city half an hour before disappearing to the west.

National guard forces theoretically abandoned the Hilo airport an hour before the "bombardment," apparently having been informed by defending surface vessels of the impending attack.

The planes reached Hilo while navy flying boats, attached to defense forces, were at sea trying to locate the oncoming fleet and gain information that would enable army and navy defenders to prepare for the onslaught of the "enemy" fleet.

A group of ships sighted off the eastern coast of Hawaii Island included three destroyers, three light and two heavy cruisers, with another vessel believed to be an aircraft carrier. These ships were headed northward toward Hilo.

Outnumbered on sea and in air, defenders will make no effort to hold the big island of Hawaii, which the fleet is expected to use as a base for planes in an attack on Oahu Island, on which Honolulu is located. This attack was expected tonight.

Concentrated at strategic points on Oahu Island, 20,000 troops and 200 army and navy planes awaited the attack, while 25 defending submarines, patrol ships and mine layers scouted seaward.

Ford Strikers Go Back to Work As Accord Is Reached

RICHMOND, Calif., April 26 (AP)—Union workmen went back to their jobs at the Richmond assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company today, ending a strike that started Friday.

A settlement of differences, which involved union charges of discrimination against members of the United Automobile Workers of America and refusal by the plant management to meet with employee-appointed shop stewards, was reached yesterday.

Ford officials from Detroit, Mich., flew here and conferred with U. A. W. A. leaders, including Ed Hall, vice-president, who also came from Detroit.

After the conference Mr. Hall announced:

"An understanding has been reached as to the relationship of the grievance committee to the management and has been accepted by both sides."

Union spokesmen avoided answering questions as to union recognition, which Henry Ford has said he would never grant.

Mr. Hall added that "grievances between employee and employer will be negotiated between shop stewards and the local plant management."

The shop stewards' committee comprises only employees in the plant, it was announced.

The agreement provided there shall be no discrimination for union affiliation or union activities, and that seniority rights will be recognized, Mr. Hall said.

White Collar Workers Plan Union Campaign

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Delegates from 13 American Federation of Labor "white collar" unions asked both the A. F. of L. and John Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization yesterday for assistance in a national campaign to unionize office and professional workers.

The delegates met at an eastern district conference, called as a forerunner of similar conferences to be held in Chicago May 29, and at Los Angeles May 22.

U. S. Curbs Indian Racket in West

Red Men used to size up tourists at Palm Canyon, California, and charge what the traffic would bear, but this caused trouble among them and now there is a flat rate and no gouging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM SPRINGS, Calif.—Into a lucrative tourist business cornered here by indigenous Indians has come the steadying hand of the Great White Father.

Agents of the United States Department of the Interior Indian service have taken over the job of determining when, where, and how much money should be collected from sight-seeing recreation-seekers for the privilege of enjoying points of interest on Indian land in and around this winter spa.

Prior to Jan. 4, members of the Agua Caliente tribe had exercised a free hand in collecting what the tourist trade would bear to visit the scenic areas situated in the Indian reservation's 39 square-mile sections which crisscross this unique community.

A Complex Territory

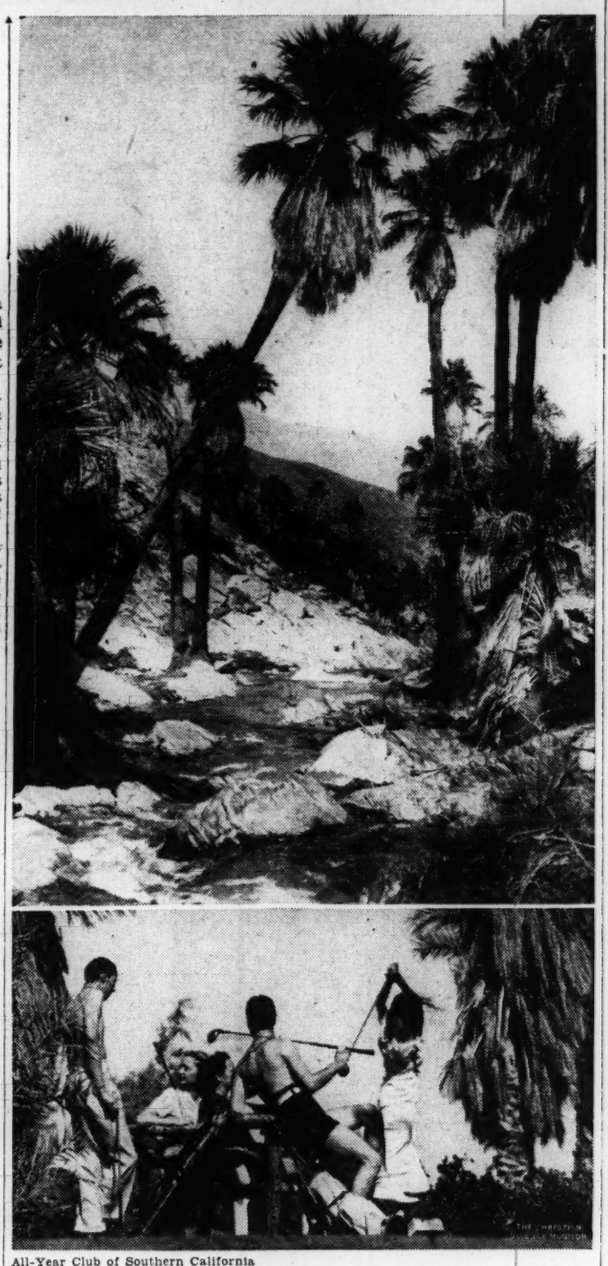
Palm Springs is regarded as the world's most populous, largest, and wealthiest unincorporated territory. Checkerboard allotments of land prevent incorporation of black-square privately owned land because red-square Indian property cannot be incorporated. Alternate mile-square sections have been set aside for the 50 members of the Mission Indians' Agua Caliente branch, leaving the public-domain grants non-contiguous because the tangent corners are not regarded as adjacent for municipal purposes.

Many of the most popular points are situated in Indian holdings. Palm Canyon, six miles south of the resort community, is in the reservation, and when the Government agents moved in they announced a standard fee of 25 cents per carload of visitors to the scene of a stream, palm grove, and rock formations overshadowed by snow-mantled ranges.

What Traffic Would Bear

Heretofore, the Indian gate-keeper would size up the motorist's bank account by the model of automobile driven, and many tourists claimed the discrimination was outrageous. Even the Indians complained, for at a recent public hearing on the division of all fees collected in the resort area, it was charged that a minority of the tribesmen were getting the lion's share of the collections. Melodramatically, a white man was named as responsible for the intra-tribe strife and as a racket-profiteer.

This state of affairs, proved or disproved, is supposed to have produced the intervention of the government agents who are to supervise the collections and distributions.



All-Year Club of Southern California

Palm Canyon Provides All-Year Golf

Top—Desert Stream Foams Its Way Among the Rocks of Palm Canyon
Bottom—This Is Possible in January in Palm Canyon

Ohio River Rising; Potomac at Flood

By the Associated Press

Unabating rains swelled important rivers today and drove residents of lowlands from their homes in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia.

The Ohio climbed toward the 25-foot flood stage. The Allegheny and Monongahela, whose confluence at Pittsburgh forms the Ohio, were at their highest since January. Some railroad tracks were in danger and merchants in the business district feared for cellar stocks.

The Potomac rose to six feet above flood stage. Merchants of the low-lying business sections of Cumberland, Md., were taking cellar goods to upper floors. Water stood in the downtown streets, but was not high enough seriously to impede traffic.

The rain sent the Conemaugh and Stony Creek rivers to 17 feet 3 inches and residents of Johnstown, Penna., began vacating their homes.

The weather bureau estimated a river stage of 35 feet would be reached at Pittsburgh tomorrow. This would be 11 feet under the stage of the St. Patrick's Day flood which cost Pennsylvania $200,000,000 in damage.

In West Virginia the Monongahela was rising at the rate of a foot an hour. Railroad tracks of Somerset County, Penna., were washed out. Roads around Leonardtown, Md., were blocked by water and one farmer was reported marooned on a flood-made island.

Miss Earhart to Resume World Flight on May 1

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Amelia Earhart today said she would resume her interrupted round-the-world flight by next Saturday. And, she added, there was no purpose at all in the trip. "I just fly because I want to," she declared. She said her globe-girdling flight, halted at Honolulu on the first try by a take-off crack-up, would be started again at Burbank, Calif.

"I've never pretended to be doing anything for science," she continued. "I fly just because I want to—not for the advancement of science or anything else. But when you go 27,000 miles over a route nobody has traveled before, you can't help finding out a few things."

She said taking a plane "around the fattest part of the world will be a simple matter some day. It is not simple now. No commercial route has ever been established except where someone flew for fun." Regarding her "experimental world flight," she said that "many scientific discoveries are pure accident," that she would report any new phenomena she finds but that she doesn't think that would entitle her to very much glory.

Florida Court Slate Clean

During the 92-year history of Florida's Supreme Court there never has been an impeachment of a justice.

Myron Taylor: Key to Shift In U. S. Steel Labor Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

Llewellyn Lewis had written on the forbidding walls of the corporation's mills.

"It was evident to Mr. Taylor that a great change had come over the face of U. S. industry. The blood and brimstone labor philosophy of his predecessor, Judge Elbert H. Gary, was out of tune with the times. . . ."

As his ship plowed eastward Mr. Taylor revolved these thoughts in his mind. "To give in to labor spinelessly meant to lost control of the business he had been hired to manage. To fight labor adamantly meant, for a long time, no business at all."

Out of this dilemma the steel chairman evolved at his Florentine villa this history-making formula, revealed for the first time by Fortune:

"The company recognizes the right of its employees to bargain collectively through representatives freely chosen by them without dictation, coercion or intimidation in any form or from any source. It will negotiate and contract with the representatives of any group of its employees so chosen and with any organization as the representative of its members, subject to the recognition of the principle that the right to work is not dependent on membership or non-membership in any organization and subject to the right of every employee freely to bargain in such manner and through such representatives, if any, as he chooses.

But when Mr. Taylor returned from Europe at the end of last summer, he did not go to Mr. Lewis with his formula.

Breaks "United Front"

He did go to the meeting of the "united front" of big industrialists, "instigated by certain of the steel independents and the General Motors Corporation (glass and to a lesser extent coal were on the fringes of it) when the storm was gathering over Alfred P. Sloan in the automobile country. . . ."

He was told "the time had come for a showdown against labor," Fortune states, "and that the allied industries must be prepared to dump their capital into a do-or-die fight. At which point Mr. Taylor rose and said he would have nothing to do with the idea.

"He even went so far as to say that any such concerted action would be interpreted only as a capitalistic conspiracy to gang up on labor. So strong was his attitude that the united front fell apart.

"Being instinctively a diplomat," says Fortune, "he felt that the strategical moment had not yet arrived," though on one occasion, when discussing labor with business associates, "he went so far as to wonder out loud whether it would be advisable to talk with Mr. Lewis."

Meeting With Lewis

When the moment did arrive, the meeting appeared at least superficially to come by chance, Fortune explains, revealing for the first time just how much and how little foundation there was to the report that Mrs. Taylor brought the two men together.

On Saturday, Jan. 9, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor entered the big dining room of Washington's Mayflower Hotel, Fortune says.

"As they advanced, who should be seated in their path, halfway through lunch, but Pennsylvania's Senator Joseph F. Guffey and C. I. O.'s rugged chairman, John L. Lewis!

"As he passed this pair of laborites," Fortune relates, "Mr. Taylor bowed. And having seated his wife at a near-by table, he conspicuously returned to Senator Guffey's table, where he held out his hand, first to the Senator and next to Mr. Lewis. The three men then stood chatting for almost a minute, whereupon Mr. Taylor, having delivered himself of a pleasantry, turned and rejoined his wife.

"Some minutes later, having finished their meal, the Senator and Mr. Lewis crossed over to Mr. Taylor's table, where they greeted Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Lewis meeting her for the first time. Senator Guffey then hurried on; but the inspirator of the C. I. O. sat down and remained seated more than 20 minutes.

Union Parley Arranged

"In the course of the conversation Mr. Lewis remarked to Mr. Taylor that he would like a meeting with him some time in the near future," says Fortune. "And Mr. Taylor at once suggested the next day."

Three of the independents in the steel industry, "through the watchfulness with which all good industrialists compliment each other," got wind of the fact that Mr. Taylor and the labor chieftain were conferring, and went to see the chairman.

Mr. Taylor admitted he was meeting with Mr. Lewis and showed the independents the formula with which he was negotiating.

"On Sunday night Mr. Taylor had a final meeting with Mr. Lewis. On Monday morning he met with his board. And then things began to happen out in the steel country.

Independents Alarmed

"About 2 o'clock independent spies arrived breathlessly in the offices of their executives to report that Mr. Benjamin Fairless, Carnegie-Illinois president, and Mr. Philip Murray were about to sit down at the conference table of this United States Steel subsidiary.

"Most of the executives," declares Fortune, "did not credit the news, but at 3 o'clock Mr. William A. Irvin, president of United States Steel, called them all up in person and said that the C. I. O. and the corporation were going to sit down that afternoon.

"Thereafter," says Fortune, climaxing the dramatic episode, "the independents clutched their phones and began to crisscross the country with long-distance calls.

"All during the conference the independents continued to check with each other. And they did so with such good effect that within an hour and 45 minutes after the meeting ended no less than five of them had announced a new minimum wage, the first flash coming from Ernest Weir's National Steel Co. at 4:49 p. m."

Fortune points out that in thus "beating the independents to the draw," Mr. Taylor acted to protect both himself and Mr. Lewis, for "though he had won Mr. Lewis' confidence and had obtained the backing of his board, there was obviously no hope of swinging the independents over to his way of thinking," and if he had not acted before the independents carried out their plan to raise wages, his whole edifice might have collapsed.

Model Community At Arthurdale To Get Shirt Factory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Twenty-five homesteaders' wives and daughters at Arthurdale, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's "pet project," in West Virginia, will soon go to work in a shirt and collar factory.

The troublesome problem of finding cash-producing employment for the 165 homestead families who were moved from stranded mining towns to the new planned community erected by the Federal Government thus moves one step closer to solution.

At the present time 50 are employed in a vacuum cleaner plant. The new shirt factory will start with 25 women and ultimately employ 75 to 100 workers. In addition, between 60 and 70 are getting a cash income from the various co-operative enterprises in the community.

Officials of the Phillips-Jones Corporation, makers of Van Heusen shirts, collars and pajamas, were induced to locate a branch factory at Arthurdale by the Committee for Economic and Social Progress, headed by Allie S. Freed, New York taxicab official.

Mr. Freed's committee, made up of practical business men, recently subjected Arthurdale to a searching examination and concluded that it "can, must and should become a pattern from which dozens of similar communities may be founded."

Arthurdale's troubles began when Congress turned down Mrs. Roosevelt's proposal for the establishment of a government post office supplies factory there. Private manufacturers objected to the competition the government plant would offer.

Mr. Freed said today that several other manufacturers are now studying Arthurdale with a view to establishing branch factories there. The community can staff two or three more.

Pointing out to industrialists that they will be helping the Government to balance its budget when they enter upon such self-help projects, Mr. Freed declared, "since business pays a large part of the bill for relief and since banks and thrift institutions are the buyers of the bonds sold to support relief, it is a matter of immediate concern to them that the victims of the economic collapse be placed in a position where they can become self-supporting."

Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

group threatens to strike unless their jurisdiction is recognized.

In addition to disputed authority, the brotherhood is asking for a 20-cents-an-hour increase for all employees, a closed shop, two weeks' vacation for freight handlers with pay, a full day's pay for part of any day's work, and elimination of contract labor.

Railroads involved are: Pennsylvania; Long Island; Baltimore and Ohio; Reading; Central Railroad of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley; New York Central; New York, New Haven and Hartford; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Erie Railroads.

In the striking agreement of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company to abide by NLRB jurisdiction, William Beye, attorney representing the company appeared today before the board to read a four point "statement of faith." The statement was interpreted by representatives of both sides as "a promise to disband the company union." Officials said it logically followed recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in Carnegie-Illinois plants in a contract recently signed.

Guffey Coal Bill

In the third big labor development here, signature by President Roosevelt of the Guffey Coal Act, high hopes are aroused of the return of stability and order in the disturbed bituminous fields. The President signed the measure, though the engrossed copy contains a typographical error. He signed on assurance from the attorney general that the error was "not likely to create misunderstanding or ambiguity, therefore does not constitute an objection to approval of the bill."

The new coal bill was supported by operators and workers alike. It appeals to the operators because, while enabling them to stabilize prices, it no longer contains the provisions for fixing wages and hours which caused the old act to be invalidated. The United Mine Workers support the bill, despite the elimination of these features, because they feel themselves strong enough now to attain their objectives by direct rather than legislative action.

The new bill closely follows British experience. In Great Britain, under the British Coal Mines Act of 1930, a central council of coal operators allocates production quotas every three months to the major coal producing districts, and a lower board distributes the quota among the mines.

Urges New Labor Policy

The day's widespread labor developments were topical illustrations to Ernest G. Draper, assistant secretary of commerce, speaking to the American Trade Association executives, in urging "a more clearly defined and integrated" labor policy to supplement the work of the National Labor Board.

Mr. Draper supported the thesis taken widely in business circles following the Wagner Act decision of the Supreme Court, that some equivalent legislation should be drafted to support the employers. He said:

"We need a more comprehensive labor policy, the chief emphasis of which should be placed upon voluntary conciliation, voluntary mediation, disciplined and responsible unions, disciplined and fair-minded employers, the frank acceptance by employers of collective bargaining and the right of employees to join, free from coercion, organizations of their own choosing."

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League Forces China to Act To Suppress Girl Slavery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Under pressure from the League of Nations, the Shanghai Municipal Council, staffed largely by British officials, has decided to take positive steps to cope with the "mui tsai" or slave girl problem in the International Settlement, under its control here.

As a first step supervision of the mui tsai is to be entrusted to the Shanghai Municipal Council's industrial section which, under the direction of Miss Eleanor M. Hinder, already has done much to improve the appalling conditions under which unpaid child labor is employed in local factories and workshops. Miss Hinder has also been given the task of collecting information, such as will enable the Council to decide upon future administrative action.

Mui tsai is the name applied to girl children who have been handed over, usually in return for a cash payment, into servitude to wealthy families. Whether or not this can properly be called slavery remains matter of controversy, but Liberal opinion in England regards it as inconsistent with British notions of human freedom, and for many years there has been a strong agitation in favor of bringing the practice under official supervision in Hong Kong, Malaya and other parts of the British Empire with a view to eventual abolition.

Ancient System

The mui tsai system is thought to be one of the oldest of Chinese social practices. First written mention of it is found in a history of ancient China covering the period between B. C. 2500 and B. C. 500, which is considered to be the oldest Chinese book. A communication made to the League of Nations on the subject by the Chinese Government in 1934 described the system somewhat ambiguously as follows:

"When poor families cannot afford to bring up their female children, they give them to other families as adopted children or place them in rich families in return for their keep as girl slaves to act as personal maids to their mistresses and to do the light work of the household, but their status as a free person is maintained. When a mui tsai comes of age the mistress is under obligation to arrange her marriage and to endow her with a dowry, and where good feeling exists between the mistress and the mui tsai they are henceforth looked upon as relations."

"The nature of the mui tsai system is, therefore, totally different from that of the slaves. Although the keeping of mui tsai is in practice distinct from slavery, it is recognized to be an anomaly in the social structure."

Chinese Regulations

Regulations have been promulgated by the Chinese Government with the object of enforcing abolition of the system, but so far, it is believed, these have been honored considerably more in the breach than in the observance.

According to the report just issued by the commission appointed last year by the British Colonial Secretary to inquire into the mui tsai question in Hong Kong and Malaya, the system is essentially one of domestic service.

"It is not," says the report, "a system of exploitation of a girl's sex and does not ordinarily expose her to moral dangers. Occasional instances of cruelty, neglect, or sexual crime occur in respect of mui tsai, as of other girls. Such cases are rare and severely punished whenever discovered."

"Rapid changes in the organization of Chinese family life are taking place and these are favorable to the disappearance of the mui tsai system. In particular the demand which Chinese women are making for equality of the sexes is a potent factor."

1000 Research Men To Compare Notes At Washington Parleys

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—More than 1000 natural scientists from university, industrial and government laboratories will gather here this week for meetings of six research societies.

New developments in studies of the weather, radio and television, effects of ocean currents, atomic forces, mathematics, genetics, earthquakes, sunspots and kindred subjects will get the attention of the savants.

The National Academy of Sciences will meet Monday and Tuesday, after which its facilities will be turned over to the use of the American Geophysical Union, the American Meteorological Society, the Institute of Radio Engineers and the International Scientific Radio Union. The American Physical Society will hold its spring meeting at the National Bureau of Standards Thursday and Friday.

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U.S. Historian Says President Has No Court Plan Precedent; Defines Changes Prior to 1869

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 26—James Truslow Adams, American historian who supported President Roosevelt's election in 1932, writes to the Manchester Guardian that there is no precedent for the President's plan to "pack" the Supreme Court.

In a substantial letter designed to correct "certain misunderstandings . . . on the Supreme Court issue," Mr. Adams also pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt's victory in the popular vote of 1936 was not the greatest in American history. He received. Mr. Adams states, "only 60.2 per cent of the popular vote, as against 63.8 per cent for Harding (1920) and 65.2 per cent for Coolidge (1924)."

With regard to the statement made by the Guardian that Mr. Roosevelt is following precedent and that "the number of judges have been steadily increased in the past," Mr. Adams writes:

Explaining Past Changes

"The facts are that the court originally had seven members and that until 1869 they had to go on circuit as well as sit at the capital. For this reason, with the increase in population and territory, the number was raised to nine (1937) and to ten (1863). In 1866, as part of the campaign waged by Congress against Andrew Johnson, including the effort to impeach the President, the court was reduced to seven, but only as justices died, and actually did not get below eight. In 1869 the number was restored to nine, and they no longer had to go on circuit, so that there has been no need to increase the number in the last approximate 70 years. There is no precedent for Mr. Roosevelt's action.

"It has often been suggested that there should be an age limit, and I think there is little opposition to this now, provided that it apply only to new justices as they may be appointed and that the plan be not used as a subterfuge for packing the court. . . .

Not Invariably Close

"Again, you state that on a national issue the vote in the Supreme Court is 'invariably' 6—3 or 5—4. The Tennessee Valley case was decided 8—1 in favor of the Government and the NRA 9—0 against it, to mention only two.

"Mr. Roosevelt won a great victory at the polls and holds a mandate from the people. But mandate for what? In the campaign he declined to say anything as to his intentions with regard to the court and, on the contrary, stood on the party platform which declared that if legislation could not be secured within the Constitution the people would be allowed to pass on a 'clarifying amendment.' That was the mandate, if pledges mean anything.

"When separate governments unite under a federal form a written agreement or constitution is essential, as in the case of the act of the Union of England and Scotland or the constitutions of Canada and Australia.

"A Supreme Court with power to pass on the constitutionality of acts seems also necessary. Both Australia and Canada have them, and the Canadian Supreme Court recently invalidated legislation of Alberta. The Supreme Court for the British Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which only lately invalidated 'New Deal' legislation of Canada precisely as our court did for us. . . .

Danger in Precedent

"If this Administration can pack the court so as to change, say, the commerce clause, another government could some day pack it to change other clauses, including those in the Bill of Rights. Lately, when the state dictator, the late Huey Long, abolished freedom of the press in Louisiana, the Supreme Court restored it, and it alone could do so.

"In our bitterest political campaigns we have accepted the verdict of the majority, even if we feared its policies, because we have known that our fundamental rights in the Constitution would be protected by an independent court. But if a successful party can control the court by packing it, then a political victory may mean the loss of liberty.

"When the court declares legislation unconstitutional it may be for two reasons. One may be because the law has been badly drawn, and it is notorious that much of the New Deal legislation has been very badly drawn. But it may also be because the court cannot reconcile essentially the new law with the fundamental law.

"The way is then open for the people to change that fundamental law by an amendment. We have done so six times in the last 20 years. Whether the method is slow or fast depends not on the method itself but on how far public opinion is consolidated. . . .

Into Whose Hands?

"Many of the leading liberals of the United States are against Mr. Roosevelt in this court crisis because they look beyond the present. The powers already bestowed on him are immense.

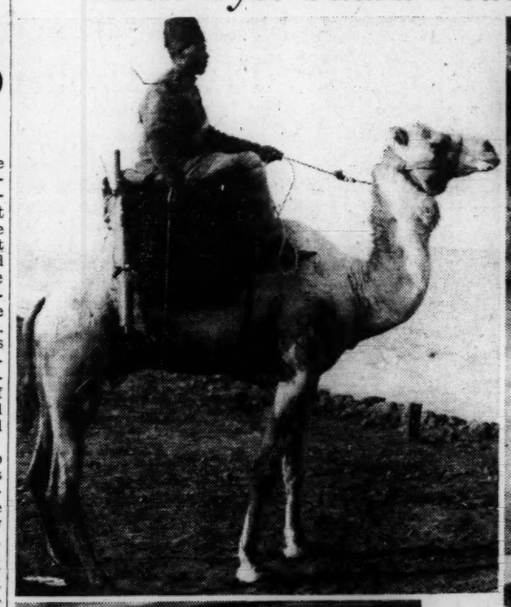
"Among others, he can devalue the dollar at his own will; he can issue $3,000,000,000 of paper money; he can raise or lower any tariff by 50 per cent; he can decree unlimited coinage of silver; with his own appointee, the Secretary of the Treasury, he controls the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund 'not subject to review by any other officer of the United States'; he can spend, almost at his sole discretion, a sum virtually twice as large as the entire Federal budget in 1913; he determines the rate of pay of 2,000,000 people; and the departments have built up the greatest publicity engine for making public opinion the country has ever known.

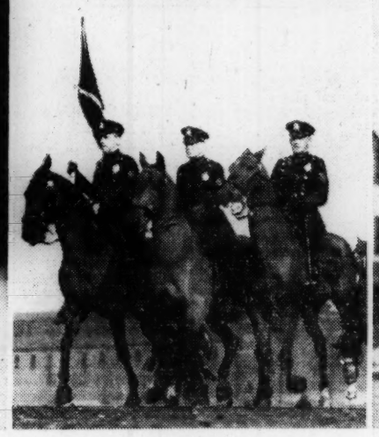
"In fact, Mr. Roosevelt has himself stated that such instruments of power have been built up under him as would shackle the liberties of the people if they fell into wrong hands.

"In whose hands will they be five, ten years hence? Not in his, unless he remains permanently in office. Then in whose? Political shifts are rapid in post-war America, as evidenced by Coolidge's 65 per cent vote in 1924 and Roosevelt's 60 per cent in 1936. The world is in turmoil, and peoples take to strange doctrines.

"If we grant that a President, or Congress, or both can control the Supreme Court, together with the other vast powers already built up, then what may happen if these powers should fall in some not distant election into what Mr. Roosevelt calls the 'wrong hands'?"

Keen Eyes Guard Peace of Desert Trail and City Street





Publishers; Harlinque; Wide World; Nesmith

Temper of Nations Shown in Appearance of Police

Upper, Left—Soudanese Camel Patrol. Middle—Greek Gendarme of Semi-Levantine Aspect. Right—Polite London "Bobby" Means What He Says. Lower, Left—First Paris Policewomen, Miles. Minvert and Rolland. Middle—Division 16, Boston, Has Good Horses and Men Who Know How to Ride Them. Right—Traffic Puts on Good Behavior at Sight of Motorcycle "Cop"

'Canada Calling' a Success As National Air Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"It pays to advertise" on the air even better than on the printed page and the public platform, with some commodities, claims Frederic Hudd, chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom. The "Canada Calling Britain" campaign, launched in London a year ago to reach seven of the larger consuming districts of the United Kingdom, has proved a conspicuous success.

The object of the campaign is to stimulate the sale of Canadian products in that market. In conjunction with the broadcasting, the most effective publicity media are employed. Large-space advertisements appearing in the press, posters, airplanes with streamers, and films and windows display material are resulting in the most concentrated advertising ever done by an overseas Dominnion in the "Old Country."

In the various areas the campaign is inaugurated by a trans-Atlantic telephone conversation between the chief local official, as for instance the Lord Mayor, and a Canadian Minister. The slogan, adapted to each area, conveys a feeling of intimate personal contact with the Dominion, as for example "Canada Calling Glasgow," "Canada Calling London," and so forth. It appeals to the wholesaler, retailer and consumer to buy Canadian produce and also implies reciprocity within the Commonwealth of Nations.

These exchanges, amplified to a listening audience, have been received with enthusiasm and have brought results exceeding the most optimistic hopes, particularly where retailers are concerned. Wholesalers and retailers report that in some instances the sale of Canadian produce in the first week of the campaign increased from 20 to 100 per cent in comparison with the corresponding week of the previous year. The largest wholesale organization in Scotland, with hundreds of retail outlets, reported an increase of 163 per cent in the sale of salmon.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

invalid as unduly restricting freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed by the Constitution.

Urged Negro Government

Defendant was arrested while leaving the post office in Atlanta. He had in his possession a quantity of communist literature particularly designed for Negroes which, it was said, advocated the establishment of a "Black Belt" in the South where Negroes might govern themselves.

Mr. Justice Roberts' decision found him again with the court's liberal group. He condemned the ancient law under which Herndon was prosecuted as so vague that it violated the Constitution. His opinion concluded:

"The statute, as construed and applied, amounts merely to a drag net which may enmesh anyone who agitates for a change of government if a jury can be persuaded that he ought to have foreseen his words would have some effect in the future conduct of others.

"No reasonably ascertainable standard of guilt is prescribed. So vague and indeterminate are the boundaries thus set to the freedom of speech and assembly that the law necessarily violates the guarantees of liberties embodied in the Fourteenth Amendment."

High Court to Test Old-Age Provisions Of Social Security Act

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a test case to determine the constitutionality of the old-age pension provisions of the Federal Social Security Act.

It postponed a final decision at least until next Monday on validity of the unemployment insurance provisions of the act and of supplementary legislation passed by states.

Some Supreme Court observers expressed the opinion that the tribunal might hold up its decision on the unemployment insurance case until after arguments on the old-age pension litigation, so both could be decided at the same time.

Fifteen opinions were read today by the justices in a two-hour session.

The court also held constitutional a 1927 Alabama law imposing a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business within the state.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinion which affirmed a ruling by the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the levy, and announced no dissent.

The tax was attacked by the Southern Natural Gas Corporation which protested a $15,466 assessment.

Chief Justice Hughes said that there was "no showing of any direct burden upon interstate commerce" and that the effect upon that commerce was "incidental and remote."

Philippines Head To Study Europe's Farm Tenant Plan

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—President Quezon of the Philippines Commonwealth said today he would make a study of farm co-operatives and land tenancy in Europe before returning to Manila.

Accompanied by Mrs. Quezon, Senator Felipe Buencamino, and Gen. Basilio J. Baldes, assistant chief of staff, the Philippines President arrived in New York from Detroit where he and his party were guests over the weekend of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, former Governor General and later High Commissioner to the Philippines. The Quezon party will sail for Europe Wednesday on the Normandie.

Spanish Refugees Granted Sanctuary In the Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Some 70 Spanish refugees, who had found refuge in the Netherlands Legation at Madrid have now been brought to the Netherlands and interned in the neighborhood of Eindhoven and Tilburg in the province of Noord Brabant.

After long negotiations, the Spanish Government at Valencia allowed the men capable of bearing arms aged from 15 to 45, who had fled to the Netherlands Legation, to be brought here.

In the early days of the revolution, many Spaniards fled to the foreign embassies and legations. The fact that a citizen was wealthy or belonged to a certain station in life often sufficed to make him suspect. The legations granted them asylum and the Spanish Government has respected this right of asylum. A difficulty has been to provide food in Madrid for these hundreds of refugees.

The Netherlands and Belgian legations in Madrid have co-operated. The Netherlands had to care for over 150 refugees, men, women and children; Belgium some 240. The Spanish Government agreed that women, children and invalid persons might choose where they wished to go, while able men of 15 to 45 years should be interned.

These 390 refugees were evacuated from Madrid to Valencia in special motorbuses, under escort. The Belgian and Netherlands Governments chartered for their joint use a steamship to transport the refugees from Valencia to Marseilles.

Damrosch's 'Operatic English'

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP) — The teaching of "operatic English" which might be described as a synthetic language, is the latest undertaking of Walter Damrosch, dean of American music.

The retired director of the New York Symphony Orchestra, is convinced that Americans will become "opera conscious" only when they have operas sung in English.

"But first we have got to modify English, as it is ordinarliy spoken, a little to make it musical," he said.

Now the scholar of song has an opportunity to test out his ideas. He has written an American opera, based on Edward Everett Hale's classic story "The Man Without a Country," and the company has already gone into rehearsals for its production in the Metropolitan Opera House on May 12.

Teaching Singing English

Dr. Damrosch is busy teaching them how English should be sung.

"For example," he said, "in some lines, the cast must be taught to eliminate entirely the pronunciation of the American 'R.' In other lines, however, it is important to bring the 'R' out by rolling it."

In other words, both the southern "ah" for "R" and the burriest of Scottish burrs each has a place in Dr. Damrosch's "operatic English" but there is none for the ordinary "R."

"It is necessary to establish a standard of pronunciation so that English will sound noble when sung," he said.

"It was 52 years ago this spring that I first conducted the orchestra in the Metropolitan and almost since that day I have dreamed of the time when American singers would sing opera for us in English."

Recalls First Triumph

Then with a twinkle, he continued: "It was not until a couple years ago that my wish was gratified and I conducted the third act of Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' in English. It was a program of scenes from operas.

"And for the first time in all those years, I heard laughter behind as that act was played. It was the first Metropolitan audience that had really understood the joking and good humor in the singing contest when the clumsy Beckmesser loses and the Knight Walther wins Eva's hand."

"I like to think of my new opera as the American 'Flying Dutchman,'" said Dr. Damrosch. "Like the young marine lieutenant, Philip Nolan, the hero of 'The Man Without a Country,' Wagner's Flying Dutchman was also compelled to roam the seas."

Jurors and Court Bailiffs Convicted For Night Club Visits During Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 26—Not the defendant, but the jury and court bailiffs were convicted in this case.

The defendant was Frank V. Zintak, Democratic party worker and, until indicted for misappropriating public funds last December, Clerk of the Cook County Superior Court. Mr. Zintak was tried once on a charge of embezzling $10,500, but the jury disagreed. He was tried again Feb. 3, and this time acquitted.

The case was almost forgotten when revelations were recently made to the District Attorney that the jurors in the second trial, while they were supposed to be solemnly deliberating on the evidence, had gone out on joy rides and visited taverns and night clubs in the company of court bailiffs. The jurors and three bailiffs were cited for contempt of court.

The trial ended the other day with the conviction of all. Five of the jurymen were sentenced to five days in the county jail. Six were sentenced to three days. One bailiff, upon whom the State heaped most of the blame for the proceedings, was sentenced to six months in jail. One juror who, evidence showed, didn't drink or dance and just went along with the rest for the ride, not knowing it was against the rules, must pay a fine of $50. The other two bailiffs must pay fines of $200 and $150, respectively, and were discharged from their positions.

Law enforcement leaders today praised Judge Benjamin P. Epstein's action in trying and sentencing the jurors and court attendants.

The jurors, who have been granted stays pending decision on appeals, protest they didn't know they were doing anything wrong.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Epstein declared: "The conduct of these men has given cause, if not reason, for the people of this community to place under suspicion the case of the State of Illinois versus Frank V. Zintak."

Building Survey Finds Renaissance Of Classic Styles

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—A survey of historic buildings in the United States was credited today with starting a renaissance in the construction of classic American architecture.

Dr. Leicester B. Holland, chief of the division of fine arts of the Library of Congress, told the American Philosophical Society that thousands of requests for designs and photographs of old buildings have been received by the library since the survey was undertaken.

Two thousand buildings, all 100 years or older, were studied and their architectural and historic features jotted down by "white collar" workers on a PWA project directed by Dr. Holland.

Thirteen thousand sheets of different designs were drawn up, and 15,300 photographs were made.

The survey covered not only what is commonly known as colonial or early American architecture, but Indian pueblos and Spanish mission style buildings. Homes, barns, farm buildings, churches, and public gathering places, such as markets, were included.

Sugar Parley Plans Yearly World Export Of 3,500,000 Tons

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The International Sugar Conference reached a tentative agreement today, allocating a total world export figure of 3,500,000 tons annually.

The total was about 200,000 tons larger than previous top estimates, but the increase was not expected to cause difficulties since several countries have made reservations privately concerning disposition of quotas, authoritative sources said.

The negotiating committee began drafting an agreement expected to be signed this week.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Apr. 27	Cherbourg	May 3	Apr. 27, 1:00 pm	Apr. 27, 8:00 pm
Normandie	Apr. 28	Southampton	May 3	Apr. 27, 8:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:00 am
Aquitania	Apr. 28	Cherbourg	May 4	Apr. 27, 8:00 pm	Apr. 28, 8:00 am
Deutschland	Apr. 28	Cherbourg	May 6	Apr. 28, 1:00 pm	Apr. 28, 8:00 pm
Columbus	May 1	Plymouth	May 8	Apr. 30, 8:00 pm	May 1, 1:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	May 10	May 5, 4:00 pm	May 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm
Adrangi	Victoria	May 11	May 6, 4:00 pm	May 6, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00 pm	May 22, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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Eden Talks New Locarno With Belgian Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, April 26 — Western Europe's search for a new security pact to replace the discarded Locarno accord, has begun auspiciously here today, when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred at great length with King Leopold, Premier Paul van Zeeland and Foreign Minister Paul Spaak.

A "very large measure of agreement" was reached by the British and Belgian statesmen in today's talks, the Monitor is officially informed. No definite decisions were taken, but general plans for continuing the international negotiations in the quest for a new Locarno were agreed upon.

Mr. Eden's visit, coming on the morrow of the joint Anglo-French declaration releasing Belgium from the mutual assistance obligations which she assumed under the Locarno Pact is chiefly concerned with the question of what effect the revival of Belgian neutrality will have on European peace. The second and hardly less important subject of the conversations today, however, is Dr. Van Zeeland's inquiry into the possibilities of reducing international trade barriers at a world economic conference.

The outlook for progress in both these aspects at the Anglo-Belgian talks is felt here today to be distinctly favorable. Optimism is not confined to the press, but is also generally shared in official circles.

This hopefulness is based on the conviction that the new and independent status of Belgium opens the way for a fresh approach to the problem of bringing Germany back into an economic and diplomatic reorganization of Western Europe.

Belgium's new independent status means essentially that Belgium is now as nearly neutral as her obligations under the League Covenant will permit. Above all it means that the Franco-Belgian military alliance no longer exists.

The disappearance of this alliance is felt here to remove one of the main obstacles to an eventual security arrangement that would include Germany, since the Reich is not now faced with the apparently hostile bloc of Britain, Belgium and France, but is invited to join these powers on a basis of equality, by becoming a guarantor of Belgian independence herself.

Such a step on the part of Germany would, it is felt here, establish a favorable atmosphere, in which economic as well as political negotiations could go forward with good prospects of final success.

Belgium

(Continued from Page 1)

new West European pact to replace the Locarno agreement which ended with German occupation of the Rhineland, it is clear that a certain amount of suspicion has been aroused by the "play in the dark" between England and France over the Belgian issue, and that this will have to be allayed.

Reich Will Consider

In addition it is evident that Germany has not accepted very enthusiastically the fact that all these negotiations went on without its being consulted. Hence, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Third Reich "will study the new position, not simply as on the basis of documentary evidence but of the relations behind the scenes."

In fact this country feels no great need for hurrying with the western pact, especially as the Rhineland is again fortified and invasion from that quarter is considered unthinkable.

Germany is much more concerned momentarily, with developments in the center of Europe and with the Italo-German policy toward developments in the Spanish civil war

An enthusiastic welcome is given in the German press to the findings of the Venice meeting. Few changes in the Danubian situation are expected to result from it. Chancellor Schuschnigg's speedy and emphatic contradiction of Italian newspaper reports regarding official collaboration with the National Socialists in Austria is instructive as was also the Austrian Chancellor's determination that Austria should keep out of any political bloc and follow its own policy both internal and foreign.

Influential military circles here have long looked with impatience upon the Spanish adventure and it would not surprise observers here if Col. Gen. Hermann Göring in his present talks with Premier Mussolini did not discuss the possibility of ending the intervention of the totalitarian states in Spain.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on May 2, 9; June 6, 13; July 4, 11; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on May 2, June 6 and July 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 16, June 30, July 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.43mc, on May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on May 9, 23, June 13, 27; July 4, 18.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on May 2, 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 23; June 27; July 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

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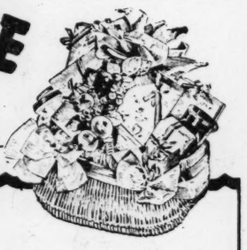

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The youthful quartet is getting ready for a concert at Bournemouth, in which they joined the Municipal Orchestra in classical works.

Concentration on their playing indicates that they can forgo any thought of the impression they will make on their audiences.

The participation of children in musical programs is spreading fast in all parts of Britain. Bournemouth is a south-coast English watering-place.

Gerard Explains His Decision To Wear Knee Breeches

PLYMOUTH, Eng., April 26 (AP)—Mr. James W. Gerard, arriving on the liner Queen Mary, explained today why he will wear knee breeches at the coronation of King George VI.

"If my host dines in pajamas," said the chief American delegate to the ceremonies on May 12, "I should wear pajamas too.

"When I am a guest, I wear clothes similar to my hosts. On this occasion my hosts will wear court dress, therefore I shall wear court dress."

Court regulations prescribe black knee breeches and conventional tailcoats as the correct attire for those who do not wear dress uniforms at court.

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Ontario

Ottawa—Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Sarnia—Church Auditorium, Vidal and Charlotte Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Quebec

Windsor—Vanity Theater, Ouellette Avenue, 4 p. m., May 2.
Westmont—Victoria Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

England

Derbyshire

Buxton—Pavilion Gardens, 8 p. m., May 14.

Hampshire

Portsmouth (First Church)—Wesley Central Hall, Fratton, 8 p. m., May 14.

Kent

Dartford—State Cinema, Spital Street, 3:15 p. m., May 9.

Lancashire

Bolton—Victoria Hall, Knowsley Street, 8 p. m., May 13.
Liverpool (First Church)—Plaza Cinema, Allerton Road, Liverpool 18, 3 p. m., May 9.

London

London (Twelfth Church) — Brotherhood Hall, West Norwood, S. E. 27, 8:30 p. m., May 13.

Surrey

Croydon—North End Hall, 8 p. m., May 11.

Wiltshire

Warminster—The Regal Cinema, 8 p. m., May 10.

Yorkshire

Keighley—Municipal Hall, 7:45 p. m., May 10.

France

Paris (Second Church)—Church Edifice, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 8 p. m., May 11. In English. French translation read at 9:30 p. m.

Germany

Hanover (First Church)—Konzerthaus, Am Hohen Ufer 6, 8 p. m., May 13. In German.
Magdeburg—Wallstrasse 2 a, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., May 14. In German.

Switzerland

Interlaken—Grosser Konzertsaal Kursaal Interlake, 3 p. m., May 9. In German.

United States

Arizona

Tucson—High School Auditorium, Sixth Street and Second Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 2.

California

Beverly Hills—Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., May 4.
Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles)—Culver City Municipal Auditorium, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 3 p. m., May 2.
Los Angeles (Second Church)—Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 4.
Los Angeles (Third Church)—Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., May 7.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 May 6.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
San Diego (First Church)—Russ High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 7.
San Diego (Sixth Church)—Balboa Theater, 12:10 p. m., May 6.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles)—Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., May 3.

Colorado

Rocky Ford—Church Edifice, Eleventh and Maple Street, 3 p. m., May 2.

Georgia

Albany—Minar Auditorium, Jackson and Pine Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 7.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church)—Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 3.
Chicago (Second Church)—Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., May 6.
Chicago (Fourth Church)—South Town Theater, 610 West Sixty-third Street, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., May 4.
Chicago (Fifth Church)—Auditorium Theater, 12:10 p. m., May 6.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church)—Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., May 3.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church)—Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 7.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Dixon—Masonic Temple, 217 East Everett Street, 8 p. m., May 6.
Elgin—Masonic Temple, 310 East Chicago Street, 8 p. m., May 7.
Herrin (auspices Society, Carterville)—First Christian Church, 220 South Park Avenue, 3 p. m., May 2.
Lake Forest — Lake Forest High School Auditorium, North McKinley Road, 8 p. m., May 4.
Ottawa—First Baptist Church, Jefferson and Columbus Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Park Ridge—Church Edifice, 17-19 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., May 4.
Riverside—Riverside-Brookfield High School Auditorium, Golf and Ridgeland Streets, 8 p. m., May 8.
Rockford (First Church)—Abraham Lincoln Junior High School, 1500 Charles Street, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Woodstock — Woodstock Opera House, 8 p. m., May 3.

Indiana

Hammond—Hammond High School Auditorium, 5826 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., May 4.
South Bend—Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 3.

Iowa

Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 203 East Fourth Street, 8 p. m., May 7.

Kansas

Arkansas City: New City Auditorium, Fifth Avenue and Second Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Beloit: Presbyterian Church, East Main Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Wichita (Second Church): East High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.
Louisville (First Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 2.

Massachusetts

Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 3:30 p. m., May 2.

Michigan

Detroit: (joint lecture): Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., May 2.
Pontiac: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 2.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
White Bear Lake: White Bear Lake Junior High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 2.

Missouri

Kansas City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Thomas A. Edison Hall, Fourteenth and Baltimore, 12 m., May 6. Radiocast Station KXBY, 1530 kilocycles.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., May 7.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 4.

Montana

Hamilton: Church Edifice, Fifth and Bedford Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Livingston: Blue Room, Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 6.

New Jersey

North Bergen: Robert Fulton School Auditorium, Hudson Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Glens Falls: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 3. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 29. Radiocast Station WHAM, 1150kc. (Note change of hour).
Schenectady: Erie Theater, Wedgeway Building, 277 State Street, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Wellsville: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., May 2.
Whitestone: Masonic Temple, Eleventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

North Carolina

Durham—Junior High School Auditorium, Morgan and North Duke Streets, 8 p. m., May 6.

Ohio

Bellevue—Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 2.
Berea—High School Auditorium, Bagley and East Roads, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Fairview (Cuyahoga Co.)—Garnett School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Marion—Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.

Oregon

Grants Pass—Church Edifice, 500 North Sixth Street, 3 p. m., May 2.

Pennsylvania

Easton—High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Philadelphia (Third Church)—Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 2.
Pottsville—Patterson School Auditorium, Twelfth and Market Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Punxsutawney—High School Auditorium, Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Sewickley—High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Williamsport—Young Women's Christian Association Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 3.

Washington

Hoquiam: Church Edifice, Seventh and L Streets, 8 p. m., May 6.
Seattle (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., May 7.
Sunnydale (auspices Tenth Church, Seattle): High Line Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.

Wisconsin

Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Beloit: Church Edifice, 505 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Janesville: Church Edifice, 323 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Marinette: Church Edifice, Stephenson and Liberty Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Marshfield: Auditorium, Purdy Junior High School, West Third Street, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Menomonie: Mabel Tainter Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., May 2.
Wauwatosa: Church Edifice, 7748 Milwaukee Avenue, 8 p. m., May 3.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4. Radiocast Station KWYO, 1370 kilocycles.

Drive on Noxious Weeds Under Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—A concerted attack on noxious weeds in South Dakota has begun this spring through a volunteer campaign among farmers under the direction of South Dakota State College.

It is estimated by agronomists in the State that creeping jenny and other growing green evils cost agriculturists of South Dakota $6,000,000 in 1935. County agents in 25 sectors of the eastern part of the State are taking active interest in the campaign, and are holding township meetings to acquaint farmers with the problem and its known means of solution.

Paper 'Nurseries' Aid Young Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Individual "nurseries" for millions of tender plants are provided by California gardeners who want early production.

These nurseries, known to the trade as "hot caps," are made of parafined paper. One goes over each hill planted, and frequently remains in place until pushed aside by the plant. The device protects the tenderlings on cold nights, but in daytime tends to center the heat upon the growing plants. The effect, growers find, is to hurry growth without stunting the plants.

Corona 60 Times Brighter Than Moon

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP) — The sun is 60 times brighter than the moon, even when the sun is in eclipse.

Astronomers from Harvard University reported that phenomena to the American Philosophical Society April 23 in announcing the results of a study of the 1936 solar eclipse in Siberia.

The sun's corona, the brilliant rim that flares around the moon when the eclipse is full, had previously been believed to throw about as much light as the moon.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, who made the report with Dr. Joseph C. Boyce of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reported also that 10 new lines had been discovered in the spectrum of the corona. He said they were apparently formed by light chemical elements.

Staff Talks Held Stumbling Block To New Locarno

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—The question of staff talks between Britain and France and the possible participation therein of Belgium has been under discussion during British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Brussels, the Monitor understands.

Britain herself is not very anxious for such talks. Belgium is even less anxious on the grounds there might seem to be an infringement of neutrality unless Germany participated —which would, of course, render the talks useless. But France declares that it is difficult to guarantee protection without knowing something about how the promise is to be implemented. The possibility of disguising the staff talks under some name which would cause less irritation, is therefore under examination.

Most observers hold that if France gets her way over the staff talks, the hope of bringing Germany into the negotiations will vanish. This would be regretted, as there have been signs recently of a less intransigent attitude in Berlin.

It is Berlin's influence, for instance, which is believed to have prevented the Duce from going too far on intervention after the Italian defeat at Brihuega. While the main objectives of German policy have not changed, the strategy appears to have become more pacific.

This is felt in some quarters to be the reason Premier Mussolini has refrained from reaffirming his interest in the independence of Austria in the Venice communiqué, after his interview with Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria. The Venice document has excited the deepest interest in diplomatic circles, but authoritative comment is withheld until the implications have been fully examined.

Another sign of German reasonableness is seen in the negotiations for a naval treaty with Britain, to bring her into the London naval agreement of 1936. A similar treaty is being negotiated with the U. S. S. R., and the latter asks for 10 cruisers with 7.1-inch guns, while the British and Germans think she should only have 7. An early compromise is however expected, especially as Germany has made no objections to the Soviets exceeding treaty limit in the Far East, if Japan goes in for unlimited building.

Martin Lauds Canadian Pact

OSHAWA, Ont., April 26 (Canadian Press)—Homer Martin, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America, declared the union is highly satisfied with the terms of the agreement which settled the 16-day strike here at General Motors of Canada, Limited, whose plant resumes production today.

"The automobile workers of Oshawa, Windsor and St. Catharines, who are members of the United Automobile Workers of America, have accepted the agreement reached in Oshawa, and will return to work under its provisions," he said. "This agreement gives distinct advantage to the workers which they did not enjoy before. Its terms are highly satisfactory to the international union. We look forward to an amicable relationship between the United Automobile Workers of America and the General Motors of Canada, Limited."

General Motors' View

General Motors officials said there were certain discrepancies in the statement of Mr. Martin in that the agreement was reached in Toronto, and covers only the Oshawa plant. A separate agreement to suit local conditions was signed Saturday with Windsor employees and negotiations will be started Monday or Tuesday with employees at St. Catharines of McKinnon Industries, Limited.

"If ever again there is a strike in the automobile industry," Mr. Martin said, "it will be because the management and owners have made the same mistake they made in the beginning in thinking they can crush the workers. We challenge industry to accept us as partners and as co-workers in solving problems which now face the modern world.

Partners With Capital

"We do not want to destroy industry. We want a chance to prove we can make a contribution in this great social and economic structure. That is our right. We only ask industry to respect that right."

Mr. Martin said he would not attempt to defend the sit-down strike. "The hue and cry against sit-downs was not because of the sit-downs but because they were so effective in stopping production. I'm not defending sit-down strikes, but let corporations protect the rights of others and there will be no strikes. Workers are going to have their rights protected and corporations might as well learn to play ball."

Southern Educators Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Dr. Shelton Phelps, president of Winthrop College, has been elected general secretary and treasurer of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, according to announcement made here.

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The Great Spring Offensive

FOR weeks, almost months now, when Denise and I, or Ermyntrude and I, or Pat and I have met accidentally on the stairs, one or other of us has said: "You know we really must get down to spring-cleaning." And for all that I know, when Denise or Ermyntrude or Pat have been alone together, the same words may have been spoken.

It is not that we have failed of several joint meetings on this subject, which is of vital importance to the four of us. We met in the sitting-room in March, when the snow was on the ground and the first daffodil bud in our window-box had burst its astonished gaze upon a white-roofed world. We met again three weeks later, when twenty-three golden daffodils were dancing in Wordsworthian manner in one of the tempestuous breezes which have swept across our city hill-top this spring. We met again after the Easter vacation, which was surely the moment in which to approach this problem.

"What happened to that twenty-fourth bulb?" asked Pat, rather unnecessarily stretching her head out of the window to count our garden flowers instead of attending to the business on hand. "Do you think you could have planted it upside down, Denise?" (Denise is the gardener of our family.)

* * *

"I WONDER," asked Denise, entirely ignoring Pat's foolish question, "how we ought to set about spring-cleaning. What, in fact, we should do first?"

An inspiration came to me then. "I'll get that article I wrote for 'The Complete Home-Maker,'" I answered, ignoring the jeers of my three companions. "It will be sure to help us. It was called 'The Great Spring Offensive,' and I enjoyed writing it immensely. I remember Mrs. Montgomery gave me a good 'tip' for cleaning the ivory keys of pianos, and the best way to wash the glass on pictures, though I cannot remember for the moment whether you use methylated spirits for the piano or the pictures—" But nobody paid much attention.

"Hi!" said Ermyntrude peremptorily. "I thought we were deciding on spring-cleaning operations, and there is a far-away look in your eyes which may, of course, have been occasioned by the relative merits of Sunshine or Mississippi soap, or it may not. My own particular opinion is that—" At this moment the telephone bell rang, and Ermyntrude rushed out to spend the rest of the evening in one of those interminable conversations she indulges in over the telephone.

"Talking of spring-cleaning," continued Pat, "don't you think we ought to get a new dinner service, now that both vegetable dishes have disappeared and we never did have a meat dish to match the plates?"

"I'm all in favor of that," said Denise, "though it is wonderful how our plates and dishes have kept to the same color scheme, even if not to the same pattern," she continued comfortingly.

"I quite agree, too," said Ermyntrude, bursting into the room again, "if it's a new dinner service you're talking about. And may I have the sitting-room to myself next Monday for an Old Girls party?" all in one breath. (It should be explained here that, although Ermyntrude is by far the youngest of our family, the Old Girls to whom she referred were her school friends.)

* * *

THE CHESTNUT TREE in the garden across the way was a delicate green when the next meeting was called.

"Well," said Pat, in a no-nonsense-but-small-expectations sort of voice, "how are the preparations for spring-cleaning going?"

"Very well," I replied with dignity. "Haven't you noticed those beautiful light patches on the bathroom wall? They are the result of experimentation with a packet of Mississippi soap. That is how the whole bathroom will look when it is cleaned. Won't it be nice? And I've bought such pretty paper for re-lining the cupboards," I went on hurriedly. "There's a blue check paper for you," turning to Pat, whose expression had not softened as much as I had hoped, "and a green one for you, Ermyntrude, as I know you like anything green." Ermyntrude recovered thereupon and graciously smiled her thanks.

"I've been re-reading 'The Great Spring Offensive,'" I continued, "and it says that 'carpets should be removed and well beaten in a sunny garden.' But how do you beat them in our one-by-four-feet-six balcony, to say nothing of arranging for the sun to shine?" I asked grimly. I was glad that the telephone summoned me, just then, and Pat, Denise and Ermyntrude had vanished when I returned to the meeting about half-an-hour later.

* * *

THE CHESTNUT TREE was in bloom, salmon pink candle-like flowers tapering skywards, and the beautiful pale yellow experimental patches on the bathroom walls had returned to their normal shade, when The Question came up once again.

"Should I be getting the sweep to come along some day before the coronation, Miss?" asked our charwoman, Mrs. Tomkins, "seeing as how fires will be over soon if any time. I was thinking you'd be needing him round, to say nothing of having a nice clean chimney when they crowns the King and Queen."

"Thank you, Mrs. Tomkins, "Will you ask him to come round at seven on Monday morning?" I replied in firm tones. "And now," turning to the other three members of our family "we will decide what are the first steps to be taken when we summer clean this house."

E. M. P.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LILIES IN A MAINE GARDEN": *A Painting by Isabel Branson Cartwright*

LOOKING at this photograph of the painting, "Lilies in a Maine Garden," could you believe that only a few years ago this beauty spot was a dumping ground? When the present owners bought this property on Monhegan Island, off the coast of Maine, they decided that this little gully was the logical place for a garden.

When they started to dig, they found that for generations former owners had thought of this spot only as a convenient place for throwing old tin cans, bed-springs, broken china and what have you! Now, after several years of loving care, this garden is a perpetual source of beauty and joy to all comers from early spring until autumn.

The artist, Isabel Branson Cartwright, set up her easel and went to work at full speed to catch these Madonna Lilies in their full beauty, great care being taken not to take an extra step backwards as she worked, for that would have meant disaster to the zinnia bed.

Mrs. Cartwright has found the flowers on Monhegan Island interesting material for paintings—the informality of the planting and the brilliant color arrangement of the flowers being a constant inspiration.

Holding One's Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES ago Christ Jesus said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation;" and he added reassuringly, "but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." No one knew better than did he that the materiality of sensuous attractions and fearsome disease is actually powerless when resisted by pure spiritual-mindedness. He proved by his sinless, healthy life that it is possible to be in the world but not subject to its errors.

Humanity, by believing in the reality of both good and evil, has perpetuated many superstitious, false beliefs, and has permitted them to multiply, assuming specific form and outline, against which there appears to be continual warfare, and against which mankind must hold its own. The belief that disease, sin, economic insufficiency, life limits, are inescapable has grown until these deceptions have come to occupy a considerable portion of human thought. Humanity has attempted to build an adequate defense against them, and has also endeavored to destroy or remove their seeming ravages. Such efforts, while commendable, have largely failed in their intent, because humanity generally has sought the answer to its problems materially instead of spiritually, by seeking human invention instead of divine intervention.

Christian Science demonstrates that one holds his own correctly as he holds to the truth of being; as he holds to the truth about God, man, and the universe—even though the unreliable physical senses present testimony contrary to divine actuality.

A notable example of holding one's own successfully is that of Job. He was afflicted with many forms of misfortune. In the Scriptural account we read that he was suddenly bereft of his children; his herds and flocks were taken away from him, and, as if in climax, he became diseased, experiencing severe physical suffering. Here seemed evidence that he was not holding his own. Believing this to be the case, his old friend Eliphaz upbraided and reproved him, insisting that the wickedness of men is great. Yet, according to the narrative, Job was afflicted by the specific attempt to compel him to cease his righteousness. Many were the arguments and temptations that assailed Job, but they were futile. Instead, he declared (Job 27:3, 4, 6): "All the while my breath is in me, and the spirit of God is in my nostrils; my lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit. . . . My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go." Nor did he! So well did he hold his own that he was healed completely and permanently of his troubles, and his economic affairs were adjusted in such a manner that his possessions were doubled.

A worthy follower of the Master, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, held her own calmly, assuredly, serenely. God gave her a definite, specific work to do—to discover, found, establish, and safeguard the holy treasure, Christian Science, entrusted to her. Mrs. Eddy held her own against great opposition and malignity, and she finished the task God gave her to do. Of her early struggles she has told us (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 17): "The Discoverer of this Science could tell you of timidity, of self-distrust, of friendlessness, toil, agonies, and victories under which she needed miraculous vision to sustain her, when taking the first footsteps in this Science." It was necessary to hold her own against the entire world's ignorance of her spiritual declaration of Truth, her revival of the lost healing art of Christliness. That she succeeded is witnessed by the flawlessness of her accomplishments, by the constantly increasing multitudes who have found Christian Science adequate to heal thoroughly disease of mind, body, and business, entirely through spiritual means. Mrs. Eddy's unselfishness in never faltering, never swerving from her heavenly course is a constant inspiration to those who, here on earth today, follow closely in the path of our Master. Her lifework is a loving example of the potency of her discovery, her teachings—revitalized religion.

Spiritual understanding enables one to hold his own against sin, disease, and discord, because it reveals the spiritual dominion which actually belongs to man, as God's image. Thus enlightened, one is able to reflect in his everyday life the holy omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God, divine Principle. He is privileged to show forth the chastity, honesty, love, unselfishness, tenderness, courage, faith, trust, spiritual understanding, and other God-given and God-blessed qualities of true being.

Temptations and adversity will not deceive the student of Christian Science in his earnest endeavor to serve God. He knows that, as Mrs. Eddy has pointed out (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 276), "In Christian Science the midnight hour will always be the bridal hour, until 'no night is there,'" to which she added, "I pray that all my students shall have their lamps trimmed and burning at the noon of night, that not one of them be found borrowing oil, and seeking light from matter instead of Spirit, or at work erroneously, thus shutting out spiritual light."

The Revelator records part of the message to the angel of the church of Philadelphia as follows (Revelation 3:11, 12): "Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown. Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

דאס נאָכפאָלגען דעם אמת

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

מיט הונדערטער יאָהרען צוריק האָט קריסטוס יעזוס געזאָגט, „אין דער וועלט וועט איהר האָבען צרות;" אָבער ער האָט אויך צוגעגעבען מיט טרייסט און זיכערהייט, „אָבער זייט געטרייסטעט, איך האָב די וועלט בייגעקומען." קיינער האָט נים געוואוסט בעסער ווי ער, אז די מאטעריאליזמעס פון ליידענשאפטליכע צופרידנהייט קראפטען און די מוראיהאפטיגע קראנקהייטס איז אין אמתן מאכטלאָז ווען זיי ווערען ווידערשטאנען פון זייער די וועלט זייענן אין אמתין גיכטיג-ענדיגען. יעזוס האָט אָנגעוויזען דורך זיין געזונטען לעבען, וועלכעס איז געווען אָהן זינד, אז עס איז מעגליך צו זיין אין דער וועלט, אָבער אין דער זעלבער צייט דאָרף מען נים זיין אונטערטעניג צו די אירטהומער אָדער גרויזען פון דער וועלט.

די מענשהייט, צוליב דעם וואָס זי גלויבט אין דער ווירקליכקייט פון גוטעס און שלעכטעס, האָט עקסיסטירט אויף פולע אָדער גלויבערגלויבליכע, פאלשע גלויבען, און האָט ערלויבט דיזע גלויבען צו פערשטארען זיך, אין איבערצויגטמען שפעטערדיגע זיי, אין שטרעכט זיך שטארק צו פערניכטען אָדער אונטערצוהמען זייערע אויסדרוקען. מיטדע פערווירקליכונגען, א זעלבע אונטערצוהמונגען, דאָך זעהר לויבענסווערטע, האָבען אין דעם גרעסטען מהיל, פערפעלט צו ערריכטען זייער צוציק וויבל די מענשהייט אין אלגעמיין האָבען גיזוכט דעם עקסטער צו זיערע פראבלעמען אויף א מאטעריעלען אופן, אין טוט אויף א גייסטיגען שטייגער, דען זיי האָבען גיזוכט דעם עקסטער דורך מעקשליכע קריכיגקייט, אז שאָפען דורך גייסטיגע און עקשליכע פעלקומלונג.

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Rival Flights

WHEN I was in Santa Monica, the Pacific Air Fleet passed over our heads, first two triangles of large planes flying in perfect team formation, then streams and streams of tiny silver-grey ones flying high and looking very soft and feathery as they flowed across the blue sky; just behind them appeared a flight of birds, dark flashing to white, camp-followers behind the squadron; strangely like bird comment on men in flight.

It was in California, too, lying on the Santa Monica beach, that I noticed a mad flight of sea-gulls; at first singly, then in battalions. From all sides they came flapping; flapping—and then suddenly whizzing with rigid wings down an invisible line; purposeful, noble as though on some immortal quest; urgent as though commanded by the need to carry news; news from Ghent to Aix; news of the battle of Marathon; news that Constantinople had fallen, that the Armada had been destroyed. Purposeful, noble—

Toward a small scatter of bread from a tripper sitting on the Pacific shore.—G. B. STERN, in "Monogram." (New York: Macmillan.)

Corot's First Picture Is Sold

SOME day I mean to draw up a table showing at a glance which of the great artists were as boys encouraged by their fathers, and which were snubbed and put to uncongenial employments. Corot comes somewhere between the two, for though it is true that on leaving school at the age of sixteen he was at once apprenticed to a Paris draper, it is also true that, so far as we know, he did not, until he was well past boyhood, give any signs of being able to paint or of wanting to paint. Tradition says that he made first a very poor draper and secondly a very poor draper's traveler.

Indeed, it was owing to his complete misconception of the bagman's function that he received his discharge, and it is characteristic of him—the child being father to the man—that his dismissal was due to his native candor. The draper, it seems, had sent him out with samples to sell to the trade, and he sold only the one cloth which was in the fashion. "Your duty," said his master, "the duty of every salesman, is to persuade his customers that our old surplus stock is the latest and the best."

The youth, repudiating such a doctrine, implored his father to allow him to do something which, by that time, was very near to his heart, namely, to be an artist. Already he had become surreptitiously a pupil at a night school, the Studio Suisse. M. Corot was both disappointed and profoundly sceptical as to his son's artistic chances, but, supported by the advice of Victor Bertin, one of Camille's painter friends, agreed, and allowed him fifteen hundred francs a year to start with. . . .

It was not until 1840 that Corot *père* admitted that his son might possess talent, and the surrender even then was a very indirect one, for the object of the old man's approval was not a painting itself, but the engraving of it. He may genuinely have liked it, or he may have said to himself that if a picture is worth engraving there must be something in it; in any case, he invited the engraver to dinner; asked him if Camille was really any good; was told that he was a genius; and so far accepted the verdict as again to increase the boy's allowance. I say "boy," because, although the painter was now forty-five, he had, in his parents' eyes, never grown up; he shared their house whenever he was not at his studio at 15 Quai Voltaire, and he treated them with abject respect.

We now come to one of the strangest facts in the history of art. It was not till Jean Baptiste Camille Corot was fifty-one years of age and had been painting diligently for twenty-seven years that he found a purchaser. Corot! Is not this amazing! And when he did first sell a picture and was felicitated by a friend, he made one of the best remarks ever attributed to an artist. "Yes," he said; "it is nice to sell something at last, but my own collection is spoiled."—E. V. LUCAS, in "Saunterer's Rewards." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Rain at Twilight

ALL day the rain has fallen steadily,
Like lines of silver etched upon the sky;
The pavements gleam like mirrors,—pools of light
Reflecting shadowy forms of passers-by.

The trees stand wraith-like, veiled in scarves of mist;
Above the hills the leaden clouds lie low,
Yet in this twilight hour, between the clouds
One little rift reveals the sunset glow.

GWEN CASTLE

Horses

I GET lonely for horses—
Arched neck and flowing mane,
And a welcoming touch on my shoulder,
When meadows are sweet with rain.

I remember colts in the pasture
And a boy who would laugh and stand
By the gate with a lump of sugar
Till a soft nose twitched in his hand.

Chestnut, and gray, and sorrel,
The regal black, and bay!
Racing white clouds on a hillside—
And now how far away!

If you have called, before twilight,
And they whinnied and came on the run—
You will hear their glad hoofs beating,
You will see arched necks in the sun.

Prince, and Dick, and Lady,
Beauty, and little Nell!
I get lonely for horses—
More than I can tell.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Visitor

A BIT of spring is
lingering in my room,
A dark brown twig with
yellow starlike bloom—
Forsythia.

JANNIS PARKER

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Buntipit and the Willow Tree

By N. L. Mathews

Once there was a rabbit called Buntipit. He had no manners to speak of, and no special position at all, but his heart was kind. All the other rabbits said he was too cheeky, but he didn't care! When they talked like that he just kicked his hind legs a bit higher than usual, and scuttled off to the burrow by the willow tree.

Buntipit lived on the side of a hill. There were no trees on it except one willow nearly at the bottom. Most willows weep, but this one wilted so much that the rabbits called it the Lornlone. It leaned down toward the gully at the foot of the hill as if it thought there might be a creek there. But there wasn't—not a sign of one—and because there wasn't, it was sad.

One moonlight night Buntipit found out why the willow was so sad. It was this way. Everything was very still and warm, and in the hollow where the willow grew the air was stuffy. Buntipit heard a tiny rustle, and this was funny because there wasn't any wind. He didn't bother, though, and was just going to skip off when he heard it again. It wasn't a breeze waking, and it wasn't a sleepy bird stirring, so he cocked back his long ears and listened.

"Buntipit," said a cracked sort of voice, "could you get me a drink?"

The rabbit was most astonished, and a bit scared. He hunched up his hind legs ready to run.

May I Have a Drink?

"Buntipit," said the cracked sort of voice once more, "I haven't had a drink for five months and seven days. Isn't there ever going to be any rain again?"

Buntipit looked at the sky, but there wasn't the tiniest cloud anywhere. He didn't like to be disappointing, so instead of saying he didn't know, he asked, "Who's speaking?"

"Lornlone, the willow," said the voice.

"Oh," said the rabbit, and was quiet for a time. Then he said. "If you like I could bring you some dew on the end of my whiskers. I could bring you several lots like that."

Lornlone laughed, such a dry, crackly laugh, that the rabbit felt thirsty just to hear it.

"There hasn't been any dew for ages, you silly, and what your whiskers could carry wouldn't be nearly enough. I want a terrible lot. I want a whole creek full."

"Oh—you greedy!" said Buntipit. "Anyhow, there isn't a creek near till you get over the hill and down to Gogenollol's bed.

"Eh?" said the willow, so sharply that the rabbit hunched up again. "Who did you say? Not the River Boss?"

"Yes," said Buntipit. "The River Boss."

"You don't say," exclaimed the willow, excitedly. "So close, and I never knew! Will you take a message for me?"

Buntipit's fur stood up on end. Little ordinary rabbits with no manners to speak of, and no social position at all, don't like talking to the Big Boss Persons, even when they have a message to give. So he edged away a bit, and scratched his ear with his left hind paw.

The Secret Leaf

"I don't think Gogenollol would listen to me, and anyhow I have to meet a friend just now," he said.

"I will give you a secret leaf to take to him; that will make him listen," said Lornlone.

Buntipit wobbled his little pink nose, and considered. After all, his heart was kind, and he liked adventure, so he said, "Well, give me the leaf, and hurry up."

It was a rude way to speak, but Buntipit was a real Australian rabbit, and cheeky at that. The willow didn't notice, though. He was too busy rustling. He rustled and rustled till a leaf fell beside the rabbit.

"Take that over the hill to Gogenollol, and tell him it comes from Lornlone, who should have been King Willow of the Narrawonga Creek!"

"Oh, thistles and cabbage!" said Buntipit, "he will never believe that."

"He will when he sees the leaf," said the willow, and he told Buntipit his whole sad story.

After he had heard it this rabbit just stopped long enough to say good-by to little Whiskeranna, his special rabbit friend, and then scampered over the hill to Gogenollol's bed.

It didn't take him long to get there, and he found the Big Boss Person asleep in a water hole with a big black rat beside him. The rat and Buntipit made faces at each other, and the rat laughed when Buntipit tried to wake Gogenollol up by splashing.

"You'll catch it all right," he said. But Buntipit took no notice, and he woke the Big Boss Person by sticking a straw in his ear.

Gogenollol was very angry, and he scowled. "What do you want?" he asked.

"Please," said Buntipit, not nearly so cheeky as usual "I've brought you a message from Lornlone. He says he should have been King Willow of the Narrawonga Creek, and he hasn't had a drink for five months and seven days, and what are you going to do about it?"

The rat sniggered, and Gogenollol snorted.

"To think I should be disturbed by such a silly story," said he.

"It's true," Buntipit said, and he held up the special secret leaf in the moonlight to prove it.

Gogenollol looked at it, and grunted. "What's the rest of the story?" he said.

"Well," replied the rabbit, "it was this way. A long time ago, when Lornlone was just a seed, his mother arranged with Quaggs, the duck, to carry him to your new creek, the Narrawonga. Lornlone says you were expecting him."

Buntipit paused to look up and down the creek. He noticed there wasn't a willow anywhere. Gogenollol was blowing bubbles and didn't seem to be listening.

"The wild duck took the seed and flew and flew across the country, but before he reached the creek he dropped the seed and it fell close to our burrows. Of course Lornlone was too little to know he had come to the wrong place, and started to grow. He grew and grew, and now he is quite big, but it doesn't rain half often enough for him, and not having a creek handy he gets dreadfully thirsty. He said if you heard about it you would know what to do."

Moving Out

Scat, the rat, sat on his hind legs and talked to Gogenollol.

"A very good thing he didn't come, Your Wisherwasher" (that means biggest splasher). "Willows are silly things, and the creek looks much tidier without them."

Still Gogenollol didn't say anything, but he blew a bubble straight at Buntipit, and it broke on his nose. That made Buntipit sneeze, and that made the Big Boss Person laugh.

"Show me the leaf," he said suddenly. Buntipit held it up again. "It's the right sort," Gogenollol observed. "Where has Lornlone taken root?"

"Just over the other side of the hill," said Buntipit.

"Oh," said Gogenollol. "Do you know the place where your gully joins the creek?"

"I do," said Buntipit.

"Well, you had better tell anyone who lives along there to move out tonight, as I may be needing it in the morning." Then he splashed round in his pool and went to sleep again.

"Gee!" said Buntipit. "I'm no scratcher if there aren't some rows tonight."

And he was quite right. There were. Some of the people in the gully were very rude to Buntipit, and didn't like having to move at all—especially the wombats. They were quite nasty about it, and said it was all his fault.

By the time the sun showed over the hill in the morning, however, everyone had moved, and they all watched Gogenollol climb out of his bed. He shook himself and stretched, and then he pulled a hose up from the bottom of the creek that no one had ever known was there. He took it to where the gully began, and turned it onto the rocks and earth, and the water rushed through and washed a clear track right round the hill.

No one had told Lornlone what was happening, and all night long he waited, thinking Buntipit must have lost the leaf; so it was a tremendous surprise when the water came bubbling and splashing round the corner, shining in the sun. He shivered all over with pleasure, and when the little waves came washing up close, and working in among his roots, he was so pleased that, what do you think he did? He wept!

He wept more than he had ever done before, and when Buntipit saw him he was disgusted. He didn't understand that it was the only way Lornlone had of showing his feelings, and that the harder he wept the better he was pleased.

And that was how Buntipit changed the course of the Narrawonga Creek—and helped Lornlone who should have been its King Willow.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Blew a Bubble Straight at Buntipit

Tales of Travel and Adventure

Book Reviews

Books about England are especially timely just now with the Coronation of King George the Sixth so near at hand, and we are delighted to have two good new ones to tell you about this month.

Whether you know anything about life in England already, or are reading about it for the first time, you will enjoy "Harry in England," by Laura E. Richards. It is a story of a little American boy who left his mother and brother in Maine and went alone to stay with his grandmother in her stately house in Hampshire, England. There he made friends with Carter, the gardener, and had a hedgehog and a dormouse for pets. But his grandmother's house seemed very quiet to the American boy, until his cousin Jim Marriott came to visit him, and afterwards he went to stay with the Marriotts at Cherry Lodge.

Harry made the journey across the Atlantic in the "Fulton," one of the last of the paddle-wheel or side-wheel boats, for it was just 80 years ago that this eventful visit took place. When they reached the English coast, a tall man in a maroon coat with brass buttons, who was his grandmother's coachman, Chambers, was there to meet Harry and drive him to his grandmother's home in a carriage drawn by a pair of dapple-gray horses with dark manes and tails, which Chambers declared were so perfectly matched that there were no finer in all the kingdom. The illustrations by Reginald Birch are charming.

* * *

The Coronation makes us think naturally about kings, and so a book of fine short stories of kings and queens of England—beginning with Alfred who was scolded by the cowherd's wife for burning the cakes—makes good reading. This book, "Long Live the King," by Alice Dalgliesh, is finely illustrated, too, which makes it doubly attractive. Several of the pictures, which were drawn by Lois Maloy, are in colors.

This is really a picture book, for most of the stories are only one page long, with a full page picture opposite, and there is not a date in the whole book. There are stories of King Canute and the Waves, William the Conqueror, Richard of the Lion Heart, the first Prince of Wales, the youngest King, two kings who were not crowned, the queen who had 3000 dresses, and many others.

* * *

A fine Indian tale, with such lovely colored pictures that you can just see the strange and beautiful Arizona country in which the Navajo Indians live, is "Dancing Cloud," by Mary and Conrad Buff.

The story begins with Dancing Cloud, a small Indian boy, helping to build a six-sided hogan at the foot of the high red cliffs of Pottery Butte. A hogan is a little house built of logs and mud and looks like a brown beehive. Lost Tooth, Dancing Cloud's sister, helped to build the hogan, too.

Lost Tooth and Dancing Cloud loved their life in the Arizona desert country. One day they found a lost trail and climbed to the very top of Pottery Butte. In dry weather they would take the flock of sheep to drink at the well their father had dug. In the spring, Dancing Cloud helped his father plant corn, beans, squash and melons. And one day when his parents took him to the trading post to buy a new hat, and Lost Tooth was left alone with the sheep, a cloudburst overtook her and she had an exciting time before she got home again.

After reading this book, you will have lots of ideas about how Indians live, which will make a fine game next time you "play Indians."

* * *

Another good story that is part Indian, part pirate, and quite a lot about a small boy named Jacky Hollis, is "Mighty Magic," by Selden M. Loring. Jacky went to visit his friend, Granny Matten, and found she was going to be turned out of her little home. She gave him a little old Indian drum for a keepsake. The drum had belonged to the Tribe of the Wolf and when Jacky beat upon it, most unexpected things began to happen and went on happening until he was able to get Granny Matten completely out of her difficulties.

* * *

The stories in "Dancing Cloud" will probably make you curious about deserts. If so, here is another book that will tell you a good deal about them and about the creatures that live there. It is "Desert Neighbors," by Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton. In it you will find stories of the desert tortoise and his neighbors, the leopard lizard, and lizards of many other kinds, the whip-tail, the gila (pronounced he-la) monster, a wolf spider, and many other creatures of the desert.

Be sure to look for the picture and story of Cornu, the horned toad, for you will probably recognize them. Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton are the authors of the nature article published on this page each month, and the Cornu story and illustration was one of that series published last October.

* * *

"Blaze and the Gypsies," by C. W. Anderson, is a fine picture book about a little boy named Billy and his pony, Blaze. One day they were going at a swift gallop through the woods when suddenly they met a covered wagon driven by gypsies. Billy was to hear about those gypsies again, but because Blaze knew his way home, even over strange country, it all turned out well in the end.

E. C.

Harry in England, by Laura E. Richards. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $1.50.

Long Live the King! by Alice Dalgliesh. Pictures in color by Lois Maloy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.60.

Dancing Cloud, by Mary and Conrad Buff. Illustrated with lithographs in color. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Mighty Magic, by Selden M. Loring. Pictures by Clara Skinner. New York: Holiday House. $2.

Desert Neighbors, by Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton. Illustrated by Dr. Fenton. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Blaze and the Gypsies, by C. W. Anderson. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Z for Zero

Z stands for Zero,
Which children well know
Means plenty of fun
With the ice and the snow.
And now that the Alphabet's done
May we send
The heartiest greetings
To each little friend!

Peas to Shell

Nancy puckered up her face into a frown. "Bother, bother, bother the peas!" she said.

"Cheer up, Nancy!" called Mother, from the hall. "Think how you will help Maggie on her busy morning. Put on your pretty new apron; set to, and the peas won't take long to shell."

"But I shall be too late to go swimming with the Robinsons, and Jim will be calling for me quite soon," began Nancy. But there was no reply, for her mother, who was hurrying off to catch a bus, had closed the front door behind her.

Nancy's frown deepened as she picked up her pretty new apron, and she tied the ribbons with such a jerk that one piece was left hanging by a few threads. At the same moment came a tap at the window, and there stood Jim Robinson with a towel flying across his shoulders.

"Ready?" he called.

"No," said Nancy, "I've got all these peas to shell," and she gave the basket a push.

"Oh!" Jim's face was full of concern. "Well, we can't wait," he called, "the bus will be here any minute now. So sorry!" And he ran off down the garden path.

An angry flush stole over Nancy's face.

A Quick Resolve

"I won't stay and shell them," she said defiantly. "Maggie must do them herself!" And dragging off her apron she rushed into the hall, put on her hat and coat, seized her bathing things, banged the door behind her, and raced down the garden into the road.

But here something seemed to pull her up. She stood very still for a moment, and then turned back into the house and sat down to her task.

She had almost finished the peas when a cheery voice called to her from the garden. It was Uncle Dick! Nancy sprang up from her chair and flew to open the door.

"Hello Nancy!" said Uncle Dick. "Mother told me I should find you here, shelling peas."

Nancy's face reddened for a moment as she remembered how nearly she hadn't been there at all. Then she looked up brightly.

"I'm nearly through, Uncle," she said, "only a few more to do now."

"Good!" said Uncle Dick. "I'm having a little time off and I want to take you for a swim. Hurry up and get your things together and I'll finish shelling these."

How jolly it was driving through the country lanes, much nicer, she thought, than the old bus!

After a time they turned into the main road.

A Warm Trio

"Why, look, Uncle," said Nancy "there are the Robinsons—Jim, and Tom and Mary." She pointed to a weary looking trio tramping along the hot, dusty road.

"What are you three doing here?" called Uncle Dick, as he pulled up beside them.

"The bus didn't go any further than the cross roads," Jim explained, "so we've had to walk from there. The tide will be right out by the time we get to the beach," he added, trailing his towel dejectedly.

"Oh no, it won't" laughed Uncle Dick. "Jump in the back all three of you, and we shall be there in plenty of time."

The Seasons

I dearly love the springtime,
When the sunshine melts the snow;
When the birds begin to twitter,
And the buds begin to grow.
And the warmer days of summer,
When the clouds are painted pink,
And the earth is green and golden,
Is a lovely time, I think.
And the autumn, Oh, the autumn
When the merry singing breeze
Shakes the petals from the roses,
And the apples from the trees!
Winter too, is always welcome
With its jolly Christmas cheer
Oh, I dearly love each season
Of the happy, happy year!

MABEL LIVINGSTONE

Anna From Ruthenia

Anna was a little blue-eyed, brown-haired girl who lived in Ruthenia, the most eastern part of Czecho-Slovakia, in the Carpathian Mountains, where green vines covered the steep hillsides abundantly in the summer.

Anna lived in a frame cottage, with overhanging eaves, something like a Swiss chalet in appearance. The high doorstep kept out the bitter cold winds that blew down from the mountains, and within the house there were only two rooms, one used as a kitchen in which the cooking utensils shone from much polishing. From the small windows Anna could see the lower slopes covered with orchards of apple and plum trees, and in the spring time when the trees were in blossom they were a beautiful sight. On the roof of the little house, Anna's mother spread bundles of flax for the sun to dry.

Clothes From Hemp Fiber

Anna helped her mother make all the clothing for the family from hemp fiber. First, Anna's father grew the hemp in a great field. When the plants were ripe, he gathered the stalks and soaked them thoroughly in water. Then all the family helped to spread the hemp in the sun to dry.

When the stalks were well dried, Anna's father beat them with rough home-made wooden implements. He carefully separated the fiber from the wood and prepared it into skeins for spinning and weaving. Anna helped her mother spin the cloth that would make coarse home-spun skirts.

She learned how to embroider in gay colors so that both she and her mother wore bright, cheerful, but simple, white blouses with colorful designs, and smocking. They tied gay handkerchiefs around their heads, but when they went into the fields to help with the farm work, they were barefoot.

In the winter all the family wore vividly ornamented coats of sheep skin to keep them snug and warm.

Occasionally a Picnic

Beside growing hemp, Anna's father raised corn and onions. During the winter the yellow ears hung from the eaves of the little cottage. He also tended sheep and cattle on the mountain slopes and when he came in from a long day of work he was ready for the good supper that Anna had helped her mother prepare, hard black rye bread, and sheep's milk and sometimes an egg or two, and a little fruit.

Anna was always glad when Sunday came for then she put on her prettiest blouse and went with her parents into the near-by village to chat and play with other little Ruthenian girls, while her father and mother visited with their friends. Sunday was strictly a day of rest, and exchange of friendly greetings.

Sometimes Anna and her parents went on an all-day picnic up the mountain. From the summit they could look down upon the golden harvest of corn spread out over the landscape, a lovely picture against the dark background of the fir trees and the blue mountains.

Sometimes Anna's father took along his zither and sang and played old folk songs. And when they returned to their simple little cottage, they were all very refreshed and happy, and ready for their work.

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Business and Industry

Manufacturers See Unemployment Slack Taken Up Rapidly

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Buys 'Unneeded' Gold At Highest Price, Buries It, Runs Short of Cash, Borrows

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite all official denials, conjectures still float about the Street as to what the Administration is likely to do with the Inactive Gold Fund, which has run up about $500,000,000 in four months and is now piling up at the rate of about $50,000,000 a week.

Indications are that this latter pace may be continued indefinitely. World production of gold is running over $1,225,000,000 a year (35,000,000 ounces), or $25,000,000 a week, and apparently all piling into our Inactive Gold Fund. The speculative movement of gold out of hoarding ought to be easily able to equal this amount while the spell is on. It used to be said that London alone had $2,000,000,000 of hoarded gold. The current strength of sterling seems to indicate in part at least that somebody is buying sterling with dollars acquired for gold.

There are now several ways by which gold reaches this country and the Treasury's "inactive" fund. Most common is by private shipment to a bank here, from whom it is bought directly by the Treasury, and paid for out of a check on the Federal Reserve.

Gold Will-o'-the-Wisp

It is also sold to the Treasury by foreign central banks through transfer from ear-marking with the Federal Reserve. It is also bought by the Stabilization Fund abroad, and brought in at leisure to be transferred to the Inactive Fund in exchange for bank balances with which to buy more. The Stabilization Fund acquires it from a foreign fund, like the British Equalization Fund, in exchange for currencies like sterling which it has accumulated.

The fund, which has only $200,000,000 at present to turn round in, starts with bank balances here. With these it buys sterling. With the sterling it buys gold (from the British fund). With the gold it buys bank balances here (from the Treasury). About the only effect is to make the gold disappear for a time, adding a faint air of mystery and official prestige to its movement. With a heavy movement of gold, however, the Stabilization Fund is able to hold the gold behind its back for only a brief period before it has to let go of it in order to acquire more.

The guesses persist here about the Inactive Gold Fund because the present arrangement is obviously preposterous. The Treasury is running short of negotiable cash, at a bad time to borrow, in order to acquire a growing mountain of non-negotiable gold which it cannot use to pay debts or meet current expenses. By doing so it reduces the ability of the banking system to buy its bonds, and squeezes down excess reserves, tightening the money market and increasing its cost of borrowing. In brief, the sterilization of gold is the opposite of creating "fiat money." Under the still effective Thomas Amendment of 1933 the Treasury has the power to issue $3,000,000,000 of legal tender notes not "backed by" or redeemable in gold. Instead, the Treasury is refusing to issue legal tender notes against the gold it is actually receiving. It is creating a fiat lack of money.

Paradox of Policy

Most of the methods which Street rumor suggests as means for the Treasury to rescue itself from this paradox of policy appear unlikely to recommend themselves to the Treasury. One is the acceptance of a free market in gold. This would be meaningless if the Treasury maintained its buying price at $35, because nobody would want gold at this price. The market would stay in the Treasury.

Another is the abandonment of the present buying. This might give a considerable shock to commodity markets and foreign exchange. Another is a split price, say $30 for buying, $35 for bookkeeping, effected either by direct reduction of the buying price, or by increased seignorage, handling charge, or license fee. This also would jar commodity prices and foreign exchange. A quota system for gold imports would meet the unalterable opposition of the State Department, even if the Treasury saw any point to it.

The ingenious suggestion has been made that the Treasury tie together the deflationary sterilization plan with the inflationary open-market operations of the Federal Reserve System to produce an effective stalemate while appearing to continue moving in both directions. According to this suggestion, as fast as the Treasury accumulated "inactive" gold, it would deposit gold certificates with the Federal Reserve System before Dec. 21. But instead of receiving, as formerly, a deposit-credit at the Reserve (which would reimburse the Treasury for the payment to the gold-importing bank), the Treasury would receive back from the Reserve an equivalent amount of its own obligations, now held by the Reserve.

Result in New York: member bank excess reserves up by the amount of the gold import; Treasury cash balance down; Reserve assets strengthened by swap to Treasury of Treasury obligations in exchange for so-called gold certificates.

Result in Washington: Treasury cash balance down: Inactive Gold Fund up; Treasury debt reduced.

Mystery-Making Devices

Figuring out the complications which have already been introduced into the gold-Treasury-banking picture, the series of stop-gap, ad hoc and mystery-making devices adopted in recent years is hard enough without attempting to figure out the consequences of such a hypothetical further complication. It does not appear that it would solve even temporarily the contradictory effort to restrict credit and to make Treasury borrowing easier at the same time.

A far more obvious suggestion is that the Treasury simply give up the Inactive Gold Fund.

Financial commentators seemed to have overlooked the fact that at the present time the Treasury is doing something which is to a certain degree the equivalent of this very surrender.

A rigid adherence to the theory of the Inactive Gold Fund would require the Treasury to finance the purchase of every dollar and ounce of gold that goes into the fund by the sale of its interest-bearing obligations.

In the last month the Treasury has not been doing this. It has paid, so to speak, cash on the nail for the gold, out of its account at the Reserve, and so member banks' excess reserves have run up accordingly.

With every Friday morning Federal Reserve statement there is included a small summary of the credit situation, so important that some observers follow it with only a rare glance at the balance sheet of the Reserve system.

This summary is self-balancing in all directions. As the sum of certain items rises, the sum of others falls. As certain individual items increase, certain ones automatically decrease—other things being equal.

Where the Gold Goes

The summary includes an item for "Treasury deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks" and another for "Treasury cash." The first of these is self-explanatory. The second includes, roughly, the Stabilization Fund, the Inactive Gold Fund, and the gold in the working balance—in other words, roughly speaking, the gold for which the Treasury has not given certificates to the Reserve.

As the sum of these items increases, member bank balances decline—other things being equal—for the simple reason that the Treasury is sponging cash out of the banking system into its own vaults. Or vice versa, if these Treasury resources decrease, member bank balances increase—other things being equal.

However, when gold flows in, being itself money, it results in an increase in the "Monetary Gold Stock," which must be accounted for either by an increase in this sum of "Treasury cash" and "Treasury deposits with the Federal," or else by an increase in member bank balances. In short, it must go either to the Treasury or to the banks.

Under the pre-sterilization arrangement, it went to the banks. Under the present arrangement, it should go to the Treasury—if it is being really sterilized.

On March 24 (just after the latest Treasury financing, and just before the gold influx swelled to a torrent) Treasury cash and deposits with the Federal totaled $3,002,000,000. On April 21 they totaled only $3,033,000,000—an increase of only $31,000,000. During this time, however, monetary gold stock had risen by $196,000,000.

Paying for Inactive Gold

In the meantime the Inactive Gold Fund has risen by about $240,000,000. And the working balance of the Treasury has fallen by about $300,000,000.

There are many complications in the picture, as there are bound to be where a number of factors have to be balanced off. The picture as given here is much oversimplified. But the gist of the matter is that the Treasury is not borrowing the money to buy the sterilized gold with. It is digging into its jeans to pay for it. In short, it is letting its working balance run down, and this means—other things being equal—that member banks' reserves are being thereby increased, or spared from decrease, whichever way one cares to look at it.

And the meaning of this is that there is no hard and fast alternative before the Treasury of either continuing the Inactive Gold Fund, or discontinuing it. The Treasury can pay for all of the incoming gold by borrowing, or for part of it, or for none of it.

It means that when June 15 comes round, at the present rate of gold influx, the Treasury will have between $900,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 of gold, against which it has refrained from issuing any gold certificates, at the same time that it faces the necessity for a heavy borrowing. It might very easily, therefore, at that time, do a split financing. It might raise part of its needed cash by borrowing, part by issuing gold certificates. Justification for the latter might easily me found. It might then be said that "the inactive fund has become unwieldy and should be reduced to practical proportions." And mere announcement of such a program, made at the effective moment, would have a bullish effect on government bond prices just when the Treasury wanted to produce such an effect.

New Haven Operating Net Increased; Deficit Cut

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports a net railway operating income of $926,055 in March, an increase of $1,301,989. This improvement over last year is explained in part by the flood conditions in March, 1936. The deficit for March, 1937, was $111,353. In March, 1936, there was a deficit of $1,446,790.

For the month, freight revenue increased $986,227 or 29.4 per cent and passenger revenue increased $183,551 or 9.8 per cent.

Operating expenses for the month decreased $165,024. Total operating ratio for the month of 71.7 compares with 88.7 for March, 1936.

The deficit for the three months ended March 31, 1937, was $659,285, compared with a deficit of $2,512,582 in the like 1936 period.

Export Copper 14 cents

NEW YORK—A small allotment of electrolytic copper has been sold at the equivalent of 14 cents a pound, c. i. f., European base ports. This compares with an early quotation of 14.60 cents.

President Advises Federal Employees Not to Speculate

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt came out today against stock speculation by government employees.

In a letter made public at the White House, which the President sent April 22 to Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Roosevelt said he believed it to be sound policy that no officer or employee of the Government should participate "directly or indirectly" in the purchase or sale of corporate stocks, or bonds, or of commodities "for speculative purposes, as distinguished from bona-fide investment purposes."

He added that engagement in such activities, whether the employee is in the civil service, or not, should be one of the qualifications considered by the commission for retention or advancement of employees.

He asked Mr. Mitchell to make his position known throughout the government service.

One source close to the President attributed the letter primarily to a desire on his part to keep the average $1800 government clerk free from stock gambling temptations.

When asked if it were due to too high stock prices, this official said he did not think so.

Monitor Index Shows Gain In Business During Week

A slight advance was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity for the first time in four weeks. On April 17 the index registered 98.5 (prel.) compared with 98.4 on April 10 and 83.5 on April 18, 1936.

Gains in adjusted data for output of electricity and miscellaneous freight car loadings slightly more than offset the decline in bank debits outside New York City.

The sharp increase recorded in miscellaneous car loadings to 332,970 cars from 321,197 in the previous week was one of the largest this year and carried the total to a new high for the year. A portion of the gain was seasonal, but the adjusted index showed a substantial rise.

While power production dropped off from 2,176,368,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended April 10 to 2,173,233,000 in the following week, the decline fell short of seasonal expectations. After allowance for the seasonal factor and the uptrend in output, the adjusted index registered a slight advance.

Bank debits have dropped down substantially from the high level for this year reached about the middle of March. A decline in the reported data for the latest week contrary to a slight seasonal gain lowered the adjusted index somewhat further.

While trade reports for the past week were not very satisfactory, industrial production was maintained at a high level generally.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Apl. 17,* 1937	Apl. 10, 1937	Apl. 18, 1936
Combined index	98.5	98.4	83.5
Bk debits outside NYC	91.7	92.2	79.5
Elec. power prod	99.6	99.5	86.8
Misc car loadings	103.2	102.4	84.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Again last week, as two or three weeks earlier, all markets softened—stocks, bonds and commodities.

The stock market was quiet at the first of the week, waiting the budget message. Few expected any convincing expression of a will to budget-balancing, and the main points in the speech were released in advance; so when the message was released there was little surprise. The speech was taken to indicate that no real effort toward reduction in government outlays would be made. The President was interpreted as saying to Congress, "There will be a large deficit next year. Do not worry. Leave it to me." This was taken as meaning that nothing will be done toward budget-balancing, and so stocks went up slightly.

This mildly bullish stimulus was forgotten in the latter part of the week with a sharp selling movement for which a number of explanations were given. One was the hardy persistence of the rumor that the Treasury would stop paying $35 for gold.

By the end of the week the best opinion seemed to be that the $35 policy would not be abandoned. Some of the banks which had withdrawn from the gold importing business resumed buying. Disbelief in the rumors was not due to Administration denial, because the Administration is on a 24-hour basis for financial policy, so that all its denials are made with fingers crossed. Disbelief was due to consideration of the sharply bearish effect on prices, particularly of cotton and wheat, which a cut in the buying rate, or a refusal to buy gold, would probably cause.

A number of other explanations were given for the decline in stock prices. One was the Department of Justice suit against the much investigated Aluminum Corporation, which was taken to exemplify the prospective attitude of the Administration toward business in case prices continue to rise—a new chapter in the history of cracking down, as well as the latest version of the Attorney General's efforts to get Andy Mellon.

Talk Turns Pessimistic

Another explanation was the announcement of Carnegie-Illinois, largest Steel operating subsidiary, that there would be no advance in steel prices for third quarter. Just why Steel made this decision the Street could not quite figure, any more than it could guess why Steel talked with C. I. O. The obvious explanation, that Carnegie wanted to avoid further speculative bulge in second-quarter steel ordering from consumers, was thought to be perhaps not the whole story. Possibly, it was felt, the steel industry doesn't want to tangle with the Administration over prices, in the light of the Administration's action in the fall of 1933 in forcing a cut in rail prices to $36.375, and the President's recent hasty remarks about the price of steel.

But in any case the point made by the boys in the back room after the close of the market was that if the prices of steel shares are to rise from here they will have to go up without benefit of higher steel prices. And there is talk of a letdown in steel operations in July—perhaps like the talk last spring of a drop in operating rates from 70 to 50 per cent, which never materialized—or perhaps with more substantial basis.

There was also loose talk about the possibility that when the recent wholesale price increases are transmuted into retail price increases this summer, the public will slow down retail purchases. Such guesses are so broad and so vague that they can neither be substantiated nor refuted. They change imperceptibly into conjectures about the breadth of recent wage increases, the ratio of higher incomes to higher prices, the degree to which wage and salary increases are at first used to pay off old debts, etc. Hence—

Hamlet: "Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?"

Polonius: "By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed."

Walter Hampden: "Methinks it is like a weasel."

Polonius: "It is backed like a weasel."

Leslie Howard: "Or like a whale."

Polonius: "Very like a whale."

Another explanation of the decline in stocks was simply that the market is still in a technically weak position. Some air pockets were disclosed on Thursday and Friday. Chart readers mumble of "distribution . . . false moves . . . resistance level . . . trend lines . . . etc. . . ." in a disconcerting way.

The Government bond market turned down again, on the budget message, for obvious reasons. The Federal Reserve statement indicated that there were no open-market purchases by the Federal during the week ended Wednesday, but as the market continued down there were broad hints that it stepped into the market again during the latter half of the week to slow the decline. Reporting member banks continued to sell governments. For a clue to the coming trend in government bonds, however, the general word was "Wait till after May 1," when the final installment of the increased reserve requirement goes into effect.

The government bond market was one place where the gold-price-cut rumors did not have much effect. A cut would, if anything, help this market, but prices indicated no expectation of such help. They evidenced, rather, a growing sensitiveness to the unfavorable condition of the Treasury's working balance and the increasingly obvious need of a large financing on June 15.

For the first time in many weeks new capital flotations made their appearance, the largest being of course Morgan Stanley's offering of Argentine 4's. In general the week's offerings went well, but a broad resumption of new offerings is hardly expected in the near future, and the market for large, low-coupon issues is yet to be tested.

New Margin Rules

A highlight of the week was Edward B. Hall's defense of the investment bankers against the charges of Commissioner William O. Douglass of the Securities and Exchange Commission. It was more sedate and professorial than Professor Douglas' remarks, so soporific, in fact, after the excellent luncheon served by the Bankers' Club as to remind this writer of his college days. High spot, of course, was the quotation from the MacMillan Report—a real forensic coup, for the British commission urged the London bankers to make the same tie-ups with British corporations that Mr. Douglas found so dangerous for the corporations and the investors.

The Stock Exchange is busy formulating the new rules for specialists, which will make little change in present practice. It has inaugurated the new margin requirements on daylight trading by floor-traders, and the latter profess to be but little incommoded. The Curb Exchange is prospering greatly and reported an all-time record of new applications for listing in a single day. The Produce Exchange wishes to resume security trading, but will have to go through a tangle of Washington hearings at which Stock Exchange and curb as well as over-the-counter opposition is expected.

It is said that government bonds are selling too near corporates and either the former must go up or the latter down. The expectation is that Congress will seek new taxes rather than retrench, and that the logical source would be incomes from $5000 to $25,000, but Congress is chary of such proposals.

Foreign exchange movements were said to be characterized chiefly by further flight of French funds to London, depressing the franc and pushing up sterling. The prospects of a world economic conference are taken lightly here. The local banks have lost most of their fear of further withdrawal of country bank deposits, at least between now and May 1, chiefly because interest rates in the interior are rising to a parity with the heretofore artificial rates for call money here.

Much more gold is expected. Commodity prices are thought to be stabilizing. Buyers who patted themselves on the back for not reaching for copper at 17 cents are much more reconciled to a price like 14½ cents than they were two months ago. The sugar market is in a doldrum pending some definite trend in the legislative course of the pending sugar bill. Metal statistics still indicate a tight position. Significance was attached to the postponement of the International Rubber Regulation Committee from April 27 to May 25 because "no pressing business at this time."

General Motors Corp. Opens New Division For Diesel Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, announces the formation of a new division, to be known as Diesel Engine Division of General Motors Corporation.

The new division will manufacture a line of Winton diesel engines, beginning with a 20 horsepower, single-cylinder unit up to a 160 horsepower, six-cylinder unit. Single-cylinder units are designed for stationary use only, whereas multi-cylinder units are all adaptable to marine, stationary or commercial vehicle use.

The manufacture of diesel engine fuel injectors which has been carried on in the General Motors Research Laboratories for the past seven years will be moved to the new plant, as soon as possible.

A 75-acre tract of land, located at the intersection of the Pere Marquette Railroad and Outer Drive, Detroit, has been purchased and erection of a new plant will be started at once.

Mr. W. T. Crowe has been appointed general manager of this division.

Future Strikes Seen As Far More Costly

While there should be some temporary respite from strikes, due to the Supreme Court's Wagner Act decisions, those that do develop will tend to involve larger groups of workers, with even short tieups resulting in a comparatively heavy loss of productive time, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report.

Citing comparative first-quarter figures covering the period 1933 to 1937, the service points out that from 1934 through 1936, the A. F. of L., with its craft union setup, was the dominating labor organization. During this time the number of strikes increased, but the number of men involved actually decreased, with total lost time for the comparative periods remaining fairly constant.

However, in 1937, with the C. I. O. pushing organization by industries, instead of crafts, a dispute in one department immediately involves the entire plant. Thus, while the number of strikes in the first quarter of this year increased only moderately over the comparative 1934 to 1936 periods, the number of men involved was sharply higher, and their loss of productive time was nearly double the previous levels.

In the long run most employers will probably prefer to deal with one union rather than several, and will therefore favor labor organization by industries rather than crafts. Thus, while future strikes may be fewer in number, they will involve larger numbers of men with consequent heavier loss of productive time, costly both to labor and industry.

Industry Urges Federal Census Of Unemployed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Industry is taking up the slack in unemployment more rapidly than even the most optimistic hoped for, according to a report on a telegraphic census of the jobless made by the National Association of Manufacturers here today. This confirms in many respects the announcement by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that in many industries employment is 1 per cent higher today than the peak reached in 1929, and places approximately 11,000,000 persons now on pay rolls.

The report shows that 3,319,000 workers have found jobs since 1922, with 2,190,000, or 66 per cent, in the durable goods industries, and 1,120,000, or 34 per cent, in the non-durable.

"The manufacturing interests have been, and are, swiftly re-employing the idle," it finds. "With the strides that have been made and the indications for the future, if co-operation can be supplanted for industrial strife, it is only folly to speak of America with a permanent unemployment problem of huge proportions."

Unemployed Being Absorbed

The association reports that new jobs are being born daily in laboratories and research plants throughout the country and that new industries are appearing and expanding.

"The unemployed are being absorbed," it say. "The manufacturing industries are driving forward. As these industries progress, unemployment in other fields also is being curtailed. . . ."

"The perplexing problem of the day is not one of how to re-employ those that are still idle and want jobs," it says, "but how many of them are there and where are they.

"We know now that manufacturing employment is at, or above, the 1929 levels and that in many industries wages are the highest in their history. We know that there is a severe shortage of skilled labor becoming apparent month by month. But we also know that billions of dollars are still being spent to maintain an army of unemployed—the army of which no one knows the size. Estimates range from below 3,000,000 to above 10,000,000.

Time to Take Stock

"The time has come to take stock of our progress and to accurately forecast the problems of the near future, through a quick, scientific count of the unemployed by the Government. If unemployment figures are lower than is now estimated, the expenditure for relief can be curtailed. Such curtailment would move the Government a step nearer the balanced budget. Once the Government's expenditures are brought within the bounds of its income, a new stimulus will be given to the nation's business with more stability for the future."

The Association declares that such a census would not entail any penalties for those persons actually in need of relief through inability to find employment, but on the contrary, would work to the benefit of the jobless by permitting more systematic care of those in need and would cleanse the relief rolls of any who might not justifiably belong there.

"It would, no doubt, be in the interest of millions of taxpayers from every walk of life who are paying the bills," it adds.

The Association reports that the iron and steel industry is employing 70,000 more workers today than in 1929; machinery manufacturing, 70,000; transportation equipment, 140,000; non-ferrous metals, 20,000; textiles, 200,000; leather products, 30,000; food products, 80,000; chemical products, 10,000.

Employment in five industries are listed as under the 1929 levels. They are railroad repair, 100,000; lumber products, 270,000; stone, clay and glass, 90,000; paper and printing, 60,000; miscellaneous, 170,000. This places the total decreases in these lines at 690,000 persons.

Miss Perkins' figures show factory employment up 25 per cent; factory pay rolls up 56 per cent; industrial production, 43 per cent; construction contracts, 45 per cent; farm income, 35 per cent.

These figures come simultaneously with a request by the administration now before Congress for an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for relief work during the fiscal year 1937-'38.

RA Helps Farmers Cut Debts 25 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The farm debt adjustment of the Resettlement Administration has helped 53,634 farmers to cut their debts $44,620,153, or 25.5 per cent, in the 19 months ended March 31, it was announced.

Debts of these farmers before adjustment were $175,031,923; after adjustment, $130,411,770. As a result, nearly $3,200,000 in back taxes was paid local governments.

Debt adjustment work is carried out by voluntary farm debt adjustment committees under supervision of the Resettlement Administration. The committees serve as mediators between farm debtors and creditors and suggest arrangements that will permit the debtor to retain his land and possessions, furnish a basis for his economic rehabilitation and be fair to his creditors. The committees have no authority to enforce their recommendations.

Wabash Railway Co. Reorganization Is Expected This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for reorganization of Wabash Railway Company are expected to assume "concrete form" before the close of this year, said Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank C. Nicodemus Jr., receivers, in the company's 1936 pamphlet report just released.

The receivers declared that with the "sustained increase in Wabash earnings and the generally improved position of the railroad industry, pressure for reorganization is becoming more insistent."

They reported conferences are continuing with groups representing large holdings of underlying and junior bonds, and pointed out that, as a preliminary step, the Chase National Bank of New York, as trustee under the refunding and general mortgage, on March 1, 1937, filed its foreclosure bill to lay the foundation for an expeditious reorganization in the pending equity proceeding.

For 1936 Wabash had a net deficit of $1,280,781 after providing for all operating costs, taxes and rentals, and payment of interest on the so-called underlying and divisional bonds issued or guaranteed by Wabash Railroad Company (predecessor of Wabash Railway Company); interest on all equipment trust obligations of Wabash Railway Company, and all outstanding receivers' certificates, as well as interest on the refunding and general mortgage bonds of Wabash Railway Company, accrued but not paid during the year. This compared with a net deficit of $2,268,468 for 1935.

After eliminating the accrual of $3,016,515 for interest on the refunding and general mortgage bonds, said the receivers, the deficit for 1936 becomes a net income of $1,735,733, which compared with net income, on same basis, of $748,046 for 1935.

Canadian Gold Output $10,855,000 in February

OTTAWA (CP)—February gold production in Canada exceeded $10,000,000 in value, according to final figures for the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Production totaled 310,074 ounces which at the average price of $35.01 an ounce amounted to $10,855,000. The January total was 328,545 ounces and in February, 1936, it was 266,422.

Regional output was as follows in February: Ontario 203,041 ounces, Quebec 54,554, British Columbia 34,254, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 16,776, Nova Scotia 1412 and Yukon 37.

Crucible Steel Co. May Liquidate Back Dividends

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Reporting plant operations at near capacity, F. B. Hufnagel, president of Crucible Steel Company of America, told stockholders the management is seriously considering liquidating back dividends on the preferred stock.

These amount to about $26.75 a share. Mr. Hufnagel assured stockholders they would be paid "in some form," but he would not forecast a date for action.

Rents Seen Going Up Until Housing Shortage Relieved

CHICAGO (AP)—The quarterly report of the National Association of Building Trades Employers said residential rent increases can be expected until the housing shortage in most cities is rectified.

Building authorities contend that at least five years of abnormal activity is essential to erase this shortage, the report said.

With current building operations at the best level since 1931, the association's survey indicated estimated value of construction in 44 states the first quarter totaled $721,429,136, compared with $602,958,791 a year ago.

The estimated value of construction in 37 key cities was $170,854,000, compared with $122,083,118 a year ago. Building permits in these cities totaled 41,013 against 33,443 a year ago.

E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association, said that when the 1922 building boom started the working masses were better able to build than they are today because their earnings were more in proportion to labor and material costs. Now approximately 75 per cent or more of the working masses earn less than $2000 yearly, he said, and their annual earnings are far below those of the building artisans. Figured on a steady yearly employment basis, construction mechanics earn over $3100, he said. Their current hourly wage rates approximate 87 per cent of the 1929 level.

Craig called attention to what he described as a skilled building labor shortage. An accurate idea of what is needed to create replacements to meet approaching normal demands can be obtained, he said, from membership figures of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. At the end of 1936 the department had 688,723 members compared with 940,000 in 1929, he said.

SEC to End Trust Probe in Summer

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Securities Commission officials said that they are entering the final phase of an investigation into investment trusts and probably will end it "in the summer."

The general investigation, ordered by Congress, is designed to determine the need of regulatory legislation for investment trusts.

Officials said the $100,000,000 Atlas Corporation was the major investment trust on which hearings were still to be held. Before studying the Atlas Corporation, the commission officials said, they will conclude hearings into the operations of a number of smaller trusts absorbed by Atlas.

Among them, officials said, were Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation, Ungerleider Financial Corporation, and Chatham & Phoenix Allied Corporation.

Paul P. Gourrich, chief of the research division, said studies are still under way and that no conclusions as to recommendations have yet been drafted.

Among conditions and practices in which the commission is interested are:

Capital structures of investment trusts, including pyramided holding companies; the number of the different classes of securities; the voting power of the different classifications; granting of option warrants, and disposition of securities held by the management.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
INC.
An Investment Company
Sponsors
E. A. PIERCE & CO.
New York
National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore
Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day 807,640
1937 vol. to date 186,451,645
1936 vol. to date 212,396,463

Stocks Decline 1 to 5 Points In Today's Turnover

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Stocks tumbled 1 to 5 or more points in today's market.

A jump in steel production to a top mark since August, 1929, with actual tonnage at a record level, was virtually ignored.

At the same time, however, extreme losses were shaded in many instances near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of about 2,000,000 shares.

Steels Decline

Outstanding in the retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda, Kennecott, Howe Sound, Phelps Dodge, International Nickel, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, U. S Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Gimbel, Deere, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Phillips, Petroleum, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Coca-Cola, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, National Supply, Loew's and Celanese.

While rails trailed the rest of the market, followers of the transportation department seemed impressed with March statements of most of the roads. The first 17 lines to report for the month showed combined net operating income of 77 per cent above the same period last year. Their gross was up 26.9 per cent.

Bonds Decline

Lower prices accompanied light dealings in the bond market today.

Railroad loans gave up the most ground, many losing major fractions to a point or more. North Western 4½s, St. Paul 5s, "Katy" 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s "F" were off abruptly. Frisco 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s also struck snags.

International Hydro-Electric 6s and Abitibi Power 5s fell a little more sharply than the average.

U. S. Government loans were extremely quiet and virtually without direction. Less than half the list had opened shortly before noontime. Several edged up and a few turned lower.

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Wide losses in several outstanding issues remained in late trading in stocks on the curb exchange today in wake of renewed liquidation.

Aluminum Company of America was off 10 points at one time, in addition to last week's sharp break on the filing of the Government's anti-trust action against the company.

Losses of 3 to about 6 points were recorded in Gulf Oil, Carrier Corporation, Newmont Mining, Pan, American Airways, Youngstown Steel Door and Pepperell.

Off fractions to more than a point were American Cyanamid, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Northern States Power A, United Gas, Niagara Hudson and Lake Shore Mines.

Du Pont Earnings In Quarter Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Del., for March quarter showed a balance available for common stock of $14.806,572, equal to $1.34 a share. These returns included dividends from company's General Motors investment amounting to 22 cents a share of du Pont common stock.

For first quarter last year balance available for common stock was $13,391,299, equal to $1.21 a share. This included dividends from General Motors investment amounting to 45 cents a share on du Pont common.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press.

London—The stock market closed weak as liquidation in the oil, mining and industrial groups continued. Gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds remained quiet but steady.

Paris — Government bonds were weak. Bank of France lost 580 francs and Suez Canal dropped 390 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures declined 3¼d to 3⅝d under general liquidation. Cotton futures closed 11 to 14 points down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93¾	$4.93⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅝	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0444	.0444	§
Belgium—belga	.1668½	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287½	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2541	.2543	.4537
Norway—krone	.2479	.2478	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2201	.2202	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090	.3267
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	.0220
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0448	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0224	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2875	.2875	.8440
India—rupee	.3726	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5508	.6806
Kong Kong—dol	.3069	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2993	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5800	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5015	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0014	1.0019	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 23: Receipts, $15,465,085; expenditures, $34,573,975; balance, $1,689,352,718; customs receipts for the month, $35,850,426. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,027,713,039; expenditures, $6,128,010,967, including $2,321,324,403 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,100,297,928; gross debt, $34,877,797,435, an increase of $4,825,174 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,760,416,659, including $529,148,636 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	80	77	77	— 3
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	40	18½	17½	17½	— ⅜
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26	26	26	Apr 24
36	30½	Addressor (1)	11	32¼	31⅝	33	
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 24
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	7	72¾	70½	70½	— 1½
51¼	31⅝	Air-Way El Ap	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
153¾	127⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Allechany	62	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
58¼	43	Allen pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
59⅞	43⅜	Allen pf $30 ww	6	47	46½	47	+ ½
52⅛	41	Allen pr pf	1	46	46	46	— 1⅛
45⅝	36½	Allen Steel (.40g)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	17	26½	25⅞	26¾	— ⅛
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	229¼	22	22	— 7
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½gr)	13	237	229	232½	— 4½
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	9	25¾	25	25¾	— ½
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	89	18	16½	16¾	— 1⅜
38½	63¾	Allis-Ch Mfr (½gr)	1	81	81	81	— ¾
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	39	67	65¼	65¼	— 2
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	25	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	5	39½	39	39	— 1¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	98½	98	98	— 1¾
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (¾g)	1	88	88	88	— 1½
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	5	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	9	60	58	58	— 3
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	16	99	97½	98½	— ½
71	54½	Am Car & Fdy	1	154	154	154	Apr 24
104½	91½	Am Car & F pf (4g)	9	93	51½	51½	— 3½
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	1	90	89	90	— 1½
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	14	91	89	89	— 2
105⅛	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	1	135½	135½	135½	Apr 24
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	3	99¾	98	98	— 2½
30¾	26⅜	Am Comi Alco	4	18⅛	18	18	— 1¼
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	16	26⅜	25¼	25½	— 1⅜
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	11	27¼	25½	25½	— 2⅛
17	13	Am Europ	25	10⅛	9⅛	9½	— ¾
13¾	7⅛	Am & For Pow	2	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	49	9¾	8¾	8⅞	— ¾
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	2	51	51	51	Apr 23
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	56	55½	55½	— 2
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	24	24	24	— 2
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	7	18¾	18	18	— 1
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	54	8⅝	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	42¼	39½	39½	— 3¾
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	2	46	45¾	45¾	— 1½
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½gr)	5	3⅜	3½	3½	— ¼
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	2	23½	23	23	— 1
58⅞	43	Am Loco	16	14½	13½	14⅛	— 3⅜
125	111	Am Loco pf	26	49	46	46¾	— 2⅜
99⅜	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (½gr)	1	111	111	111	Apr 24
13⅜	10¾	Am M & Met (.30gr)	7	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	5	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
129½	116	Am Met 6% pf (6)	21	52½	49	49	— 4¾
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	57	116	116	116	Apr 24
87½	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	57	10⅜	9⅞	10	— ⅜
72⅞	55¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	67	66¾	66¾	Apr 23
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	8	56⅜	55	55¼	— 2
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	77	23¼	25⅜	22⅞	— ⅜
36	20⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	88	36¼	35	35	— 2
29	23⅛	Am Seating	2	30¾	30½	30½	— ½
105¾	86¼	Am Smelt & R (1½gr)	79	85½	83	83	— 3½
134	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	— 1
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	2	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60¼	60	60	
73¼	52⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	36	53⅜	51½	51½	— 2½
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	8	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
56⅞	47⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	7	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ¾
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	Apr 22
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	Apr 23
187	1 52¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	41	165⅜	164½	165	— 1
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	21	80	78	78	— 1⅞
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	9	81¼	80½	80½	— ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	Apr 24
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	9	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
29½	20⅛	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	52	20	19	19	— 1¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	19	10¼	9½	9⅝	— ⅞
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	15	67½	65¼	65¾	— 2¼
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	78	14¾	13⅝	13¾	— 1⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	3	60	58	58	— 3
69¼	52⅜	Anaconda (¼gr)	281	54½	52¼	52½	— 3⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (½gr)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr 24
24⅜	8	Anchor Cap (.15g)	5	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	10	41	40	40½	— 1
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½gr)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅝
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	130	113⅜	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅝
13¾	7	Arm Ill pf (6)	1	94½	96½	94½	— ½
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf (6)	1	100	100	100	— ¾
126	96	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	16	26⅜	25¼	25½	— ⅝
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½gr)	5	62¼	60½	60½	— 1½
16¾	13	Arnold Const (⅝gr)	8	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	— ¼
17⅜	12⅜	Artloom	8	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
24¾	18¼	Asso Dry Gds	17	18	17	17	— 1⅛
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	— 1
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	115	115	115	
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	55	55	55	— 1
106	93	Assoc Invest pf (5)	9		99	99	
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	60	82¼	79½	80¼	— 3
104	99⅞	Atchison pf (5)	2	99¾	99½	99½	— ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	20	48¾	45½	45½	— 3¼
39	23	Atl G&W I	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Apr 24
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf		36	36	36	Apr 23
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	38	32	30¾	30⅞	— 1⅝
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	112	111½	111½	— ½
15½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	88	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
38⅜	30½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	
94	72½	Atlas Pow (¾gr)	2	76	76	76	— 3¾
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	17	30⅝	28½	28½	— 2¼
9½	7⅞	Aust Nich	2	7½	⅞	⅞	— ½
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	66	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
11¼	7⅝	Baldwin Loc	41	7¾	7⅛	7¼	— ½
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	12	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	100½	100½	100½	— 1½
120	68½	Bald Loc pf asd	2	102	100½	100½	— 14
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio	197	34⅜	33	33¼	— 2
45	41	Bang &Air (2½)	6	39	38	38	— 1
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	6	41	40	40	— 1¾
32	25¾	Barker Bros	26	37	34	4	— 3¼
35½	26⅛	Barnusdall (1)	15	30⅜	9½	29½	Apr 23
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar (1⅜gr)	90	30	28½	28½	— 1⅞
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	6	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
103⅜	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	25	24½	24½	— ½
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107	107	107	
135¾	123¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	108	108	108	Apr 23
37	24	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
30½	22⅛	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Apr 9
23¾	20⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	30	22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
62¾		Best & Co (2½a)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
105½	73	Beth Stl	56	90¾	88	90	— 1
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	145	86¾	84½	84½	— 4⅜
129½	119½	Beth Stl pf (7)	6	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½gr)	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	Apr 23
38	30	Blk & Decker (½gr)	5	57	55⅜	55½	— 3
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	30	29	29½	— 3
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	34	75½	27⅛	33¾	— 1¾
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	22	38¼	36¼	36¼	— 2¾
28	25½	Borden (1.60)	6	33¾	43	43	— 1½
43½	41	Borg-Warner new	33	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me		41	40	40	— 2½
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
23¼	16½	Bridgeport B (.60)	43	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½gr)	28	47	46	46½	— 1¾
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	— 1
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	5	43¾	42	42	
38½	23	Bklyn & Qu T	23	23	23	23	Apr 24
102¼	88½	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	34¼	34	34	
52¾	34	Bklyn-Man T pf (6)	4	90½	89¼	89¾	— ⅝
50	45½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.90g)	9	33⅜	33	33½	— 1¾
24½	20⅛	Brown Shoe (3)	3	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
25⅛	18⅛	Brunswick Bal	20	20⅜	19¼	19¼	— 1¾
14⅜	10⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	24	18⅜	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg	20	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	— 1½
13	9¼	Budd Mfg pf (7)	1	73	73	73	— 7
45¼	34¾	Budd Wheel	9	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
9	6½	Bullard Co (¼gr)	9	25½	32½	32½	— 3½
58⅞	46¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	17	55¼	54¾	54¾	— 1⅞
113¾	75½	Bush Term	2	29¾	28	28	— 2
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	30	29	29	— 3
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	29	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¾
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	8	31¼	30	30	— 1⅜
33¾	25¼	Byers Co	19	5⅞	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½gr)	27	25½	22¾	22¾	— 2¾
			7	29½	28¾	29	— ½
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	40¼	39½	40¼	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½g)		50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr 15
25	23⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	85	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
65	14⅛	Calumet & Hec (¼gr)	65	14⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
1	29	Campbell Wy (1)	1	29	29	29	— 1
46	30	Can D G Ale	46	30	28½	28¾	— 1½
104	13¼	Canad Pac	104	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
6	4	Cann Mills (½gr)	6	49¾	48½	48½	— 2⅛
7	3	Can Adm A	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr 23
27	8½	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	27	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
9	160	Case (J I)	1	108	108	108	Apr 23
1	108	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	123¾	123½	123¾	— ¼
1	46⅜	Celanese (¾gr)	175	35¼	33⅞	34½	— 1¾
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Apr 24
48¼	36½	Celotex	6	41	40	40	— 2¼
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	35⅜	34¾	35	Apr 23
12⅜	8	Cent Fdy	35	8⅞	8	8	— 1
41¾	29⅝	Cent R R N J	5	30½	29⅝	29⅝	Apr 23
24⅜	15½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	18½	15	15	— ½
4½	1⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	2½	2½	12½	— ½
86⅜	67½	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	72	68½	68½	— 4½
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	21	18	17¼	18	— ¼
60½	35½	Champ Pap&P (1a)	8	54½	51¾	52	— 3
48	31⅜	Checker Cab	2	32	32	32	Apr 23
68⅞	37¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	39	59½	58¾	58¾	— 1¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 24
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	2	81¼	81	81¼	— 2½
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
13½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	5	9½	9¾	9½	— ½
13⅜	3½	Chi & N W	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Chi & N W pf	4	13	11¾	11¾	— 1⅛
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— 1⅛
18⅛	13½	Chi Gt W pf	2	13⅜	13	13	— 1
32	27¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	14	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	11	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
23	23	Chi Pneu T	9	24½	23	23	— 2½
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (7xk)	6	63¾	61	61	— 2¾
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
8¾	3¾	C R I P 6% pf	2	6⅛	6	6	
0⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
27½	21¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
22⅛	18	Chick Cot Oil	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	33	13¾	13	13	— 1⅛
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½gr)	199	114⅞	111⅛	111¼	— 2¼
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	0	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅜
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	5	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
38½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	8	34½	33¾	33¾	— 2⅜
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½gr)	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	— 2¾
98⅝	73	Cluett Pea (3)	2	90	85	85	— 6
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	17	155	148	149½	— 7½
381¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Apr 21
25¾	19¼	Colgate-Palm (½)	46	21⅞	21	21	— 1⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
62¾	53	Coll & Aik (2a)	11	57	53	53¼	— 3¾
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	40	39¼	39¼	— 1½
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	67	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ¾
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	95	95	95	
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	3	33	32	32	— 1
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	Apr 23
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	4	116¾	115	115	— 4
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	61½	60⅛	60⅝	— 2¾
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Apr 23
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	106	106	106	— 1½
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (6¼)	72	16¼	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
21¼	16½	Coml Solv (.60a)	156	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4½	2¾	Com'wlth & Sou	3	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	— ¾
75⅜	55	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	30	29	29½	— ⅜
19⅛	13½	Conde Nast	34	75½	27½	33¼	— 1¼
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	15⅜	15	15	Apr 24
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	9	38	37⅜	37⅝	— ¾
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 20
13⅛	8⅛	Con Coal	7	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	— 1⅛
47⅞	38½	Con Edis (½gr)	74	38⅝	37	37	— 1½
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	5	66½	65⅝	65⅝	— 2⅛
53⅛	39⅛	Con Film	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
18¾	14½	Con Film pf	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	4	14½	14	14	— ½
17⅞	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	2	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Apr 24
1057⅛	1043⅛	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	205	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
10⅜	7	Con R R Cuba pf	1	105	105	105	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Apr 23
37⅜	20⅜	Cont Corp (1.20)	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
37¾	26¼	Cont Bak A	121	35⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ½
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	46	26¾	24	24⅛	— 2⅞
109¾	99	Cont Bak pf (8)	32	3⅜	3	3⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	55	Con Can (3)	5	98½	98½	98½	— ⅜
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½gr)	13	54¾	54	54½	— ⅜
42¾	37	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Firm—Corporate Liens Weak—Curb Issues Slump

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Balancing Budget Nation's Primary Need, Says Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—Business and industry are awaiting effective steps toward retrenchment in government expenditures as a safeguard against recovery along "radically unsound lines," said the Guaranty Trust Company today in its monthly review.

Holding the state of the federal budget has become the "central feature of the recovery problem," the survey said in part:

"The most significant feature of the Treasury's current position is not that receipts have fallen below expectations but that the increase in receipts has been offset by an even greater rise in expenditures, together with the fact that no real determination to balance the budget has yet been shown.

"The President's letter of April 13 and his message of April 20 seem to indicate a realization of the need of gaining greater control over general expenditures, as well as of relief expenditures, of the Government. . . . The situation now calls not for stimulation but for restraint, and the first step in effective restraint must be a balanced budget."

An underlying contradiction of federal monetary policies was seen by the survey by the action of the Federal Reserve system open market committee in purchasing U. S. Government bonds in the open market and the gold sterilization policy of the treasury.

This, it declared, represented a "joint process of borrowing and spending money on the one hand and of trying to prevent overexpansion of credit on the other.

"Borrowing and spending by the Government increase bank deposits, and purchases of Government securities by the Federal Reserve banks increase bank reserves. At the same time, increasing reserve requirements reduces excess reserves, while gold sterilization prevents incoming gold from increasing those reserves."

Concerning general conditions the survey said "business appears to have become stabilized, for the time being, at a level of activity representing approximately the highest point reached thus far in the recovery movement.

"Irregularity has appeared in some security and commodity markets, involving rather pronounced recessions in prices of certain basic products. However, in view of the rapid advance that preceded it, this appears as a not unwholesome corrective tendency."

"The labor situation continues to be the principal element of uncertainty in the outlook for business in the near future."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	18.72	19.92
Affiliated F Inc	10.64	11.59
Amerx Hold	29.875	31.625
Am Business Shrs	1.24	1.36
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.12	1.24
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.60	.80
Broad St Inv	35.89	38.39
Bullock Fund	21.875	23.525
Can Inv Fund	4.50	4.90
Century Shrs Tr	26.10	28.15
Chain St Inv Corp	2.50	3.00
Chain St Investors	28.20	30.00
Dividend Shrs	1.97	2.12
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.86	24.80
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.37	17.76
Equity Corp $3 pf	37.75	40.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	27.52	29.65
Foundation Trust Shares A	4.95	5.25
Fund Investors Inc	24.25	25.61
Gen Investors Tr	6.90	7.50
Incorp Investors	25.81	
Loomis Sayles Td Fd	46.50	46.50
Maryland Fund	9.90	10.85
Mass Invest Tr	28.46	30.20
Mutual Invest	16.58	18.12
Nation Wide Voting	2.07	2.23
New England Fund	19.11	20.55
Northern Secur	66.00	72.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.94	1.05
Quarterly Income Sh	17.86	19.52
Railway & Light Sec	24.00	26.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.50	
Repub Invest Fund	1.60	1.70
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	11.00	12.75
Spencer Trask Fund	21.64	22.31
Stand Util Inc	.92	.99
State Street Invest	119.00	132.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.94	1.04
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.51	1.67
US El tL & P Voting	.98	1.06
Wellington Fund	20.00	21.91
World Investment Tr	11.25	12.17
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.50	8.375
Corp Tr A A mod	3.64	..
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.64	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.43	..
Depos Bk Sh N Q "A"	2.55	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.43	..
Depos Is Shrs "B"	3.23	..
Diversified Tr C	5.10	..
Diversified Tr D	7.20	8.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.25	7.00
Nation Wide Sec	4.54	4.64
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.125	63.375
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.74	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1935	3.50	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1936	3.43	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.23	..
Repres Tr Shrs	13.86	14.36
Super of Am Tr AA	2.76	..
Super of Am Tr BB	2.76	..
Super of Am Tr C	7.98	..
Super of Am Tr D	7.98	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.625	18.125
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.72	2.82
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	10.625	11.625
First Boston Corp	34.625	36.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	4.50	5.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds Liq. value	Sales price	K-2 Liq. value	Sales price
36.85	39.96	26.19	28.66
Common Stocks			
B-1 30.63	33.74	S-1 40.27	43.95
B-2 30.83	33.74	S-2 28.99	31.71
B-3 22.42	24.55	S-3 24.55	26.93
B-4 15.45	17.04	S-4 13.65	15.12
Preferred Stocks			
K-1 26.00	28.34		

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	98½	100
Amer W W & E	5	1975	98	87½
Birmingham Water	5½	1934	102½	104
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	99¾	101
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	92½	95½
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	96	98
Davenport Water	5	1961	104¾	
East St L Water	5	1942	100¼	101¾
East St L Water†	5	1960	102½	
Greenwich W G*	5	1952	99½	101½
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	95	97
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951		82
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	77½	80½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	93	94
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	98½	100
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102½	
Scr Spr Br W Ser*	5	1967	95	97
South Bay Cons	5	1950	65	69
Terre Haute	5	1956	101	130
Terre Haute	6	1949	103¼	
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100¼	101¾
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	102½	104
West Va Water	4	1961	96½	98
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	97	99
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	101	102½
Wichita Water	6	1949	103½	

*Series A. †Series B.

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
	22.60	22.60	22.15	22.18	—1.05
	22.75	22.75	22.35	22.40	— .96

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	16.64	16.64	16.56	16.57	—.27
Sept.	17.05	17.05	16.85	16.85	—.35

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 4¼s '47-52	114.18	114.16	114.16
5 4¼s 47-52	114.12	114.12	114.12
3 3¼s '43-45	104.29	104.29	104.29
18 4s '44-54	109.28	109.22	109.22
3 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.12	105.11	105.11
2 3⅜s '43-47	105.16	105.16	105.16
3 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105.24	105.24	105.24
110 3¼s '41	105.25	105.25	105.25
105 3¼s '44-46	104.27	104.25	104.25
1 3¼s 44-46 reg	104.26	104.24	104.24
6 3¼s '46-49	103.11	104.9	103.9
10 3¼s '49-52	103.12	103.12	103.12
75 3s '46-48	103	102.28	102.28
162 3s '51-55	102.2	102.30	101.30
160 2¾s '55-60	100.8	100.3	100.3
126 2¼s '45-47	101.9	101.6	101.6
29 2¼s '48-51	99.24	99.21	99.22
67 2¼s '51-54	99.6	99.4	99.6
160 2¼s '56-59	97.6	99.3	99.3
155 2¼s '49-53	97.6	97.3	97.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 2¾s '42-47	100.20	100.20	100.20
33 3s '49	101.14	101.11	101.11

Home Owners' Loan

31 3s A52	100.23	100.22	100.23
40 2¾s '49	99.15	99.9	99.9
30 2¼s '41-44	99.5	99.2	99.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
2 Alleghany 5s '44	97½	97½	97½
1 Alleghany 5s '49	89	89	89
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	60¾	60	60
1 Allegh & West 4s '98	94	94	94
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	109	109	109
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	78½	77½	77½
3 Am Ice 5s '53	95	95	95
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Am Int 5½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	113	113
3 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97½	97½	97½
20 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104½	104½
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	97¾	97¼	97¼
5 Am Wri Pap 6s 4	58⅞	52	52
25 Anaconda C 4½s 50	105¼	105	105½
1 Arn Del 4s 55	96¼	96⅛	96¾
1 AtASF cv 4½s 48	108½	108½	108½
5 AT&SF 4s 95	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	103½	103½	103½
15 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
9 Atl & Birm 4s 33	34	34	34
101 Atl Coast Line 4½s 52	101	100¾	101
14 A C Line 4½s 64	90½	90	90
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	44	44	44
16 B&O rfg 6s 95	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
14 B&O 1st 5s 48	112½	112½	112½
21 B&O rfg 5s 95	87½	86½	86½
7 B & O 5s 96 F	85	85	85
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	84¾	84½	84½
47 B&O cv 4½s 60	75½	74	74
4 B&O 4s 48	104⅜	104½	104⅜
3 B&O 5s S W 50	103¼	102¾	103¼
3 Bell Tel Pa 5s 48 B	116¾	116¾	116¾
4 Beth Stl 4½s 60	103	103	103
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 66	94	93¾	94
35 Boston&Me 5s 67	83	82½	82½
3 Boston&Me 4¾s JJ61	79	78¾	78¾
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	84	84	84
2 Bost Con Mills 6½s 34	29	28½	28½
5 Bklyn Edis 2¾s 66	99½	99½	99½
8 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s 66	92	92	92
1 Bklyn UnEllst 5s 50	104	104	104
16 Bklyn U Gas 5s 45	112¾	112¾	112¾
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106½	106½	106½
7 Bur R&P 4½s '57	85	85	85
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34	25	25	25
7 Bur C R&No 5s '35 ct	25	25	25
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾ '55	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	104⅛	104	104⅛
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	102	101¾	101¾
26 Can Pac 4s perp	95	95	94
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	103½	103½	103½
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	102	102	102
16 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20½	20⅜	20⅜
2 Cen Il E & G 5s '51	102	101¾	102
1 Cen New Eng 4½s '61	71½	71½	71½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 CRR & B of Ga 5s '37	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	71½	70¼	70¼
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	87	87	87
6 Champion P&F43⁄4s'50	106½	106	106
12 Chesap Corp 5s '47	135	133	133
62 Ches Corp 5s '44	119	116⅝	116⅝
10 C & O 3½s '96 D	95⅞	95¾	95¾
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	114¾	114¾	114¾
4 C B & Q 4½s '77	107¼	107	107¼
3 C B & Q gen 4s '58	108⅛	108	108⅛
9 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	109⅜	109	109
45 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38½	38	38
55 Chi Gt West 4s '59	45¼	44¼	44¼
57 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30	29¼	29¾
125 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	10¼	9¾	10
9 Chi & N W 6½s '36	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
32 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	19	18½	18½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	29	29	29
1 Chi&NW 3½s '87	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
40 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12½	12½	12½
18 CRI&P 4s '88	37¼	36½	36½
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 CTH&SP 1st rfg 5s '60	93	93	93
12 ChUnSta 3¾s '63	104⅛	104	104⅛
11 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101	100½	100¼
46 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103⅛	102	102
4 Childs Co 5s '43	88¾	88½	88¾
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	102¼	102¼	102¼
24 CCC&StL 5s '63D 105⅞	105½	105½	105⅝
24 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94½	94	94¼
1 CCC&StL 5s '41C			103
13 Clev El Ill 3¾s '65	107⅛	106¾	107⅛
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
44 ClevUn Term 5s '72	111½	111½	111½
6 ClevUn Term 5s '73	106	105½	105½
3 Clev Un Tm 4½s '77C	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Col F & I 5s '70	80	80	80
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	102	101⅜	102
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	96	96¼
1 Conn Riv P 3¼s '61	103	103	103
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67¾	67½	67¾
11 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	103¾	104
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
15 Con Oil 3½s '51	102	101¼	101¼
14 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100⅜	100	100⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Container Bk Inv Tr	101	101	101
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	98½	98½	98½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	65½	65½	65½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103	103	103
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	90⅜	89¼	89¼
5 D G & E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 D & R G 4½s '36	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5 D & R G 4s '36	30⅜	30¼	30¼
8 D & R G West 5s '55	18¼	18¼	18¼
13 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	18	18	18
1 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35ct	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Det Edi 4½s'61	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Det Ed 4s'65	108¾	108	108
6 Duluth & I R 5s'37	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	55¾	55¾	55¾
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	104⅛	104	104
22 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	108¾	108	108¼
10 El Paso NGas4½s'51	102	102	102
16 Erie rfg 5s'67	81¾	80½	81
20 Erie rfg 5s'75	81	80	80
15 Erie gen lien 4s'96	82	81¾	81⅞
5 Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Fed Lt&T 5s42 st	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
14 Fla E Cst 5s'74	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Fracis Sug 5s'56	74	74	74
5 Gen Am Inv 7s'52	101½	101½	101½
25 Gen Cable 5½s'47	104⅜	104¼	104¼
19 Gen Mot Accp 3s'46	101¼	101¼	101¼
24 Gen Mot Accp 3¼s'51	99¾	99⅜	99¼
3 Gen St Cast 5½s'49	90	90	90
3 Gt & Alln 5s'49	40	40	40
2 Goodrich 4½s'56	99¼	99	99
1 Goodrich 6s'45	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104¼	104¼	104⅛
11 Goth Silk Hos 8s'48	100¼	99½	99½
31 Gt Nor P 5½s 52	116	115¾	115¾
5 Gt Nor 5s'73	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	101¾	101¾	101¾
159 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	128	126	126½
39 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	107	106¼	107
9 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
3 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
3 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103	103	103
4 Hackens Wat 4s'52	106½	106	106
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	92	92	92
7 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Housatonic 5s'37	79½	79½	79½
17 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47½	46½	46½
16 Hud & Man inc 5s'57	30	29½	29¾
12 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	104	104	104
2 Ill Cen rfg 5s'55	98	97	97
6 Ill Cen 4½s'66	74½	74	74
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	86½	86¼	86¼
6 Ill Cen 4s'53	81¾	81⅜	81⅜
1 IC&CSL&NO's'63 A	84	84	84
1 IS&CSL&NO 4½s'63	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	103⅛	103	103⅛
15 Interb R Tr 7s'32	74½	74¼	74½
10 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	74⅞	74	74⅛
8 Interb R Tr 6s'32	30¼	30¼	30
1 Interb R Tr 6s'32 ct	28½	28½	28½
86 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	74½	73	73¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	73	72⅜	72⅝
137 Interlake Iron 4s'47	99⅞	98½	98½
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	14	14	14
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
12 Int Gt Nor 8s'56 B	36¼	36¼	36¼
31 Int Hydro El 6s'44	77	74⅜	74⅜
2 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	84	82	82
11 Int Paper 6s'55	99	98⅝	98⅝
5 Int Paper 5s'47	100½	100⅜	100⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s'72	88	88	88
1 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	82	82	82
17 Int T&T 4½s'52	66¼	65	65
10 Int T&T 5s'55	70	68	68
30 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	8	7¾	8
2 JamesF&Clea 4s'59	95	95	95
8 K C South 3s'50	86¾	86½	86½
12 K C Term 4s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Kans G & E 4½s'80	104	104	104
3 Kings Co Elec 4s'49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60½	60½	60½
5 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	60⅜	60	60
10 Lautaro Nit 6s'54	39	39	39
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'54	66	66	66
31 Leh Val 4s 2003	61	60	60
2 Liggett & M 7s'44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
2 Liggett & M 5s'51	118½	118½	118½
3 Loews 3½s'46	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Lorillard Co 7s'44	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
9 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	94½	94¼	94¼
3 Louis & N As'40	106	106	106
9 Louis&N1st4s2003	96½	96½	96½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90½	90½
2 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	106	106	106
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	82	82	82
9 Manhat Ry 4s 90	40	40	40
1 ManhatRy2d4s2013	20	20	20
3 Market St Ry 7s 40	100⅞	100¾	100¾
6 McKes&Rob5½s50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Mead Corp 6s 45A	105	105	105

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Mich Cen 4½s '79	102	102	102
7 MidlEIRy&L 5s '71	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
1 MidlEIRy&L 5s '71	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	38⅜	38½	38½
1 M & StL rfg 5s '62	6	6	6
15 M & StL 4s '49	6	6	6
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	22	22	22
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	18¾	18½	18½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	25½	25½	25½
81	80½	80½	
13 M-K-Tex 4s '67	67½	67	67½
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	87½	87½	87½
16 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16	15¾	15¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '65A	40¾	40½	40½
61 Mo Pac 5s '77F	41⅞	40½	41
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F ct	39	39	39
33 Mo Pac 5s '78G	41½	40½	40⅝
65 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20	19½	19
36 Mo Pac 5s '80H	40⅜	40½	40⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 'H '80 ct	39	39	39
82 Mo Pac 5s '81I	41½	40¾	40⅝
10 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	101⅜	101½	101½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93	92¾	93
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
17 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88¾	88½	88½
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
52 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	104¾	105
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 New Eng T&T 5s '52	119	119	119
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	68	68	68
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	95	95	95
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95¼	95¾	95¾
7 N Orl Term 4s '53	94	93¾	93¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	60	60	60
95 NYC cv 6s '44	116¼	114⅛	115
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96	95	95
26 NYC 4½s 2013A	89	88½	88½
18 NYC cn 4s '98	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
415 NYC 3½s'52 wi	105⅞	105	105⅛
12 NYC 3½s '46	101⅛	100⅞	101
21 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89	88	88½
3 NYC&HR 4s '42	106	106	106
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95	95	95
5 NYC La St 3½s '98	90½	90	90
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	98⅜	98½	98⅜
15 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	88½	87½	87½
15 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102½	102¼	102¼
2 NY Conn 4½s '53	108¼	-08	-08
5 NY Edis 3½s '65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Lack&W4s73A	98	98	98
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	47	46	46
5 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	62	62	62
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	44	44	44
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	37½	37½	37½
3 NYNH&H 3½s '54	38½	38	38
3 NYNH&H 3½s '56	39	39	39
4 NYNH&H Cou 4s '56	36	36	36
6 NYNH&ConJul55	36⅛	36	36⅛
5 N & W rfg 4s '92	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
5 NY Steam 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 NY Tel 4½s 39	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 NY Trap Rcok 6s 46	85	85	85
1 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	93	93	93
13 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6 NLE&O Pow 5s '55 A	107	107	107
11 Nor&W 4s '96	113½	113	113
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
14 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103	103
1 NorAmEd 5s '69 C	102½	102½	102½
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111	111	111
18 Ohio E 4s 85	107½	107½	107½
2 Ohio Pub Svc 7s 47	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Ontario Tran 5s 45	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
19 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
2 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	95	95	95
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 664	104 3/4	103¼	103¾
3 Pac Pwr&Lt 5s'57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
31 Pac Tel&Tel 3¾s'66	100	100	100
1 Pacific Ltg 5s'55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Palestine Ltg 5s'57	100	100	100
6 Pac Tel&T 3¼s'66 C	100	100	100
10 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	73½	73½	73½
6 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 Penn Dix 4s '41 A	100	100	100
6 Pen Ohio Dst 4½s '77	105½	105½	105½
43 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105⅛	104½	105
30 Pen Co 4s '63	101¼	101	101
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115	115	115
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	108	108
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105	104⅜	104⅜
12 Pen RR 4½s '65	104¼	104	104¼
13 Pen RR 4½s ded '70	103⅜	103

Crimson Eight Looks Powerful In First Crew Race of Season

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—While half the East's major college crews have yet to taste their first competitive action, it already looks as if Harvard was on its way back as a rowing power.

The Crimson, which in the past few seasons has been in the limelight only during its annual struggle with Yale, bobbed up with a highly promising "sprint" crew Saturday in its first appearance under the coaching regime of Tom Bolles.

Harvard not only won the Compton Cup for the first time, beating out a favored Princeton boat, but showed signs of both speed and power in rowing the 1¾ miles on the quiet water of Lake Carnegie in 9m. 7s.

Navy, another highly regarded crew, lived up to expectations by routing the well-liked Columbia eight by five lengths on the Severn in its seasonal debut. The Midshipmen were somewhat slower, however, beng clocked in 9m. 16s. for 1½ miles.

The Rutgers varsity trimmed Manhattan, which previously had lost an informal match to Columbia, and the Jaspers turned the tables in the jayvee event. To even up, Hun school beat both of their freshman crews.

Three more crews, Yale, Pennsylvania and Syracuse, make their first appearances of the season in two regattas this week. Yale and Penn meet Columbia in the Blackwell Cup race at New York while Syracuse and Navy row at Princeton against the Tigers.

Harvard's triumph marked the first time in at least the five years the Compton Cup has been in competition that the Crimson has produced a good eight for the shorter races. Averaging 180 pounds, Harvard hit a steady, smooth 36-beat to remain on even terms with the Tigers, or slightly ahead, for more than a mile. As they neared the finish, the Crimson stepped it up to 38 and moved steadily ahead despite the Tigers' furious 40 beat, to win by three quarters of a length. Massachusetts Tech was a poor third, some four lengths behind Princeton.

The junior varsity race was almost a duplicate of the big event, with Harvard beating out Princeton and Tech far behind. Harvard didn't compete in the other races, which saw the M. I. T. 150-pound varsity nose out Princeton by only three feet in an exciting race rowed over the Henley distance, and the Tiger freshmen beat the M. I. T. yearlings by three lengths.

Navy's young crew spotted Columbia something in experience, but nothing at all in power as it took the lead in the first quarter mile and hit a steady 32 beat through the choppy water to increase its lead with every stroke. The tars gained a clean sweep of the regatta, winning the junior varsity by six lengths and the yearling race by three.

U. S. Withdraws From International T. T. F.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—Withdrawal of the United States Table Tennis Association from the International Table Tennis Federation was announced today by Carl Zeisberg, president, who said the action was voted unanimously by the executive committee.

"Our step is designed to simplify efficient reorganization of the International Table Tennis Federation," said Zeisberg. "We are giving our proxy to C. Corti Woodcock of London, former chairman of the English association, to create a provisional interntional table tennis federation government.

"Suspension of Ruth Aarons of New York, from federation membership by the English association for playing exhibitions in London was the last straw. She is now free to play in our eastern championships at Trenton next Friday.

"However, we were committed to a break with the federation by using a 6-inch net in our national championships at Newark. The federation chairman, who is also English Association chairman and head of the federation's rules sub-committee, was not only against Miss Aarons, but against a lower net.

Podoloff Is Re-elected President of Ice League

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Maurice Podoloff was re-elected president of the International-American Hockey League's eastern division yesterday at the league's first meeting of the year. The western division will elect its president later.

Business of the past season was discussed at a joint session following a meeting by each division. Al Sutphin of Cleveland said the Falcons' new rink will be begun next week.

The summer meeting was voted for July 10 at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, was a guest at the meeting.

U. S. Davis Cup Team Is Ready For Japanese

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Led by a 21-year-old "veteran," J. Donald Budge, the United States Davis Cup team will open its latest bid for the trophy it last won in 1926 against the Japanese next Friday, Saturday and Sunday at San Francisco. At the same time Australia will be engaging Mexico at Mexico City.

The "home" team at San Francisco and the visiting forces in the Mexican capital are favored to survive these first-round American zone ties and advance to the zone final, to be held May 29, 30 and 31 at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Of the two, the Americans have the harder row to hoe. Though Japan never has been noted for exceptional doubles strength, and Don Budge and Gene Mako, national champions, are expected to stow away that point without undue difficulty, the singles situation is another matter.

Budge, with his typical California "dynamite" serve, is favored to whip both Jiro Yamagishi and Fumiteru Nakano. The former, however, is rated a dangerous contender by so seasoned a critic as Ellsworth Vines, who saw the Japanese stars during his tour of the Orient.

Frankie Parker, America's No. 2, singles man for this tie, should be the choice over Nakano. The outcome may be close.

The Mexicans are not expected to provide much altitude for the Australians, who have Davis Cup veterans in Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath and Adrian Quist and a promising new-comer in 18-year-old Jack Bromwich, he of the two-fisted backhand.

If they are successful against Japan, the American players will report in New York on Monday, May 10, to begin practice for the next round. Having played on clay at San Francisco, they will have to acclimate themselves to the change to Forest Hills' turf. The squad will include Budge, Parker, Mako, Joe Hunt, fourth man named for the Japanese test but unlikely to see action; Bobby Riggs, No. 4 in the national ranking, and Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta's whirlwind in a nutshell who was forced, through pressure of business, to forego the opening round matches.

All but Mako are expected here on the 10th. Gene, a senior at the University of Southern California, will have to return to school for a few days after playing at San Francisco, and expects to leave for the East on May 9.

Pirates Only Major League Team Unbeaten

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pittsburgh Pirates, a club not generally picked to sit on the top rung of the National League ladder, and the Philadelphia Athletics, the American League cellar dwellers of last season, took the spotlight at the end of the first week of major league baseball.

Showing surprising mound strength, the Pirates remained the only undefeated team in the majors after yesterday's games, standing at the head of the senior circuit with four victories and no setbacks. Meeting such highly regarded opposition as the Chicago Cubs and Cincinnati Reds, Cy Blanton, Ed Brandt, Waite Hoyt and young Russ Bauers yielded only 24 hits and seven runs. The best performance belongs to Blanton, who blanked the Cubs with five hits on opening day and began what looks like a successful comeback campaign.

Pirate Offense

The Pittsburgh offense was not outstanding, but the 36 hits and 16 runs scored were enough to make Pie Traynor's outfit the class of the league. The leaders made five errors, and went through the week without hitting a home run.

Meanwhile, the New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals also compiled noteworthy records. Starting the defense of the title they captured in 1936, the Giants won three games out of four and displayed a brand of pitching almost as effective as that of Pittsburgh. Hal Schumacher worked and won the opener in a manner that suggested a return to his 1935 form when he won 19 games and lost only nine. Hubbell and Castleman accounted for the other triumphs.

Yesterday, Cliff Melton, the string-bean left-hander from Baltimore, held the Boston Bees to six hits and fanned 13, but was beaten by Elbie Fletcher's ninth-inning double. The Giants scored 11 runs on 30 hits during the week.

The Cardinals, pennant favorites on opening day, put on an offensive display that won four games in five. Fifty-eight hits rattled off Red Bird bats and 37 runs crossed their plate. Defensively, however, there was room for improvement, as 28 enemy markers dented the rubber.

Phillies Win Three

The Phillies showed a surprising burst of power at the start by winning three and losing two. They led the league by making only two errors.

With a group of young hurlers and Outfielder Bob Johnson leading the way, Connie Mack's A's paced the American League by taking three out of four for the week. Young George Caster gave the prize exhibition when he held the Washington Senators to four hits and one run on Friday. The Mackmen totaled 38 base hits and 22 runs, one of the safeties being Jack Rockroth's pinch hit that won Saturday's battle in Washington.

The Yankees and Tigers, prime favorites in the junior circuit flag race, followed the Athletics with two victories and one defeat each. The St. Louis Browns won slugging honors for the week, piling up 57 hits.

Bob Johnson of the Athletics took the lead in the home-run race with three, and was trailed by the Giants' Mel Ott, who had two. The American League had 13 homers to the National's 11.

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	5	2	.714
Columbus	4	2	.667
Minneapolis	5	3	.625
Toledo	4	4	.500
Louisville	3	4	.429
Indianapolis	3	4	.429
St. Paul	2	4	.333
Kansas City	2	5	.286

Results April 24

All games postponed.

Results April 25

Toledo 11, Louisville 0.
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 8, Newark 3.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3.

College Golf Results

Army 4½, Amherst 4½.
Delaware 5, Dickinson 4.
Illinois 15, Illinois C 0.
Macalester 10½, Gustav Adolphus 7½.
Michigan 12, Purdue 6.
Northwestern 15½, Iowa State 5½.
St. Ambrose 12½, Loyola 5½.
St. John's 5, Rutgers 1.
Virginia 24½, Navy 2½.

Indiana Sets New Four-Mile Relay Mark

Wide World

Winners in Pennsylvania Carnival

Left to Right—Melverne Trutt, James Smith, Thomas Deckard and Don Lash, Members of the Indiana University Relay Team Which Shattered the World Record of 17m. 17.2s., Set Last Summer in the British Empire-United States Games by the American Olympic Quartet of Chuck Hornbostel, Gene Venzke, Archie San Romani and Glenn Cunningham, When They Negotiated the Distance April 24 at the Penn Meet, Franklin Field, in 17m. 16.1s.

And Talking of . . . . Turks

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Weights and Measures

LONDON—Turkey, now a country of sports enthusiasts, like almost every other country in the world, provides an early hero of the 1937 British track and field athletics season in the robust person of one Ali Irfan, who set up a new record for the shotput, 49ft. 3¾in., while helping Cambridge to overwhelm Oxford by 9 events to 2 at the annual inter-varsity meet here recently. Such a distance as Irfan attained is absolutely prodigious in British collegiate athletics. Why, it is no less than 3½ feet better than the previous best achievement, accomplished by himself last year.

Winning his event for the fourth year in succession, Irfan has equaled the record number of victories in the weight-putt, established by the Oxford strong man, J. H. Ware of Brasenose College, in 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886.

As a weight putter myself (along very modest lines) and being built, like Irfan, so that I very seldom hit my head on the ceiling, I have been specially interested in analyzing the Turk's technique. Speed across the circle is the source of his success. Many tall and more naturally gifted putters must envy the knack he has acquired of getting every ounce of his weight and strength behind and under the shot in his lightning glide from the back of the circle to the front stop.

A Country Appreciative of Sport

Irfan is the first Turk who has ever reached the top class in track and field athletics. And his success is well appreciated in his native land. In wanderings about Europe in recent years I have seen no more striking phenomenon than the way the folk of all nations have "fallen" for sport. Association football is the game that exercises the strongest attraction.

In Turkey today almost every village boasts its soccer team. The "fans" gather in thousands to watch matches all the year 'hrough, notwithstanding the heat of summer, and they take the game very seriously. Some of the crack sides—Fener Bagtche, for example—would give the best sides in other countries quite a good deal to think about.

The Pioneers' Penalty

In view of all this enthusiasm, it is amazing to reflect that the pioneers of soccer in Turkey got themselves into no end of a pickle when they tried to introduce the game. They were a group of young Turks, inspired by the activities of the British colony. They decided to organize the game for themselves and, as a start, they met in their captain's home to translate the rules of the English Football Association into Turkish. After long hours of concentration and debate, they succeeded in this difficult task and went a step further by purchasing a ball, jersies, boots, shorts and all the rest of the necessary impedimenta. To practice games in which they indulged gave rise fairly frequently to knotty points in the rules, and to straighten out the matters on which they were vague, they met regularly at one another's homes. So far so good.

Now there enters into the story a sleuthlike figure, who, knowing of the rich rewards offered for the exposure of plots against Abdul Hamid, the Red Sultan, hastened to inform the palace authorities of a strange secret society whose maneuvers were, from the Turkish point of view at that time, decidedly mysterious. He reported that the conspirators had equipped themselves with strange uniforms and had burned the midnight oil in the scrutiny of plans and documents from abroad. He wound up his gripping narrative with the startling announcement that he had seen the anarchists engaged in exercises with a "top."

How Different Now

Now, the word "top," in Turkish, means both a ball and a cannon, and, as the latter interpretation was seized upon by the Sultan, the unfortunate soccer enthusiasts were forthwith arrested and flung into jail. One received three years' imprisonment and the others had anxious moments before the influence of highly placed friends secured their release. Thus ended, most unhappily, the first attempt to form a Turkish soccer team.

For all practical purposes, Turkish football may be said to date from 1908, the year of the Constitution, when teams sprang up in all parts of the country. The Italian war in 1911, the Balkan war in 1912 and the Great War, 1914-1918, impeded its growth, and it was not until about 1920, when the Turkish Sports Federation was founded, that a serious attempt was made to popularize the game. The attempt, as I have said, has been crowned with success.

After soccer, field hockey and lawn tennis are the most popular Turkish sporting diversions. In these two games there is striking evidence of the tremendous change that has come over the life of women in Turkey. Girls, instead of being caged away from the world behind trellised windows, turn out garbed in the latest sporting fashions and pursue their games with tremendous enthusiasm.

Athletics, rowing, sailing, motor-racing and most other branches of sport have developed in like manner and games-playing has become acknowledgd in Turkey—as everywhere else—not only as a great social asset but as a highly important factor in education, with rare value as a means of international rapprochement.

From Britain, where it originated, the cult of sport has spread to all countries. And the standard of athletic achievement in the world has soared away up.

So Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Well played, everybody."

College Baseball Results

Albright 15, Ursinus 6.
Army 1, Princeton 0.
Bloomsburg T. 22, Susquehanna 8.
Boston 3, Wesleyan 2.
Brooklyn 10, Alumni 6.
Catholic 3, W. Maryland 2.
Coast Guard 5, Norwich 3.
Dartmouth 9, Brown 8.
Dickinson 6, Mount St. Mary's 3.
Drew 5, Hartwick 2.
Drexel 12, Delaware 2.
Duke 6, Wake Forest 3.
Fordham 11, Lehigh 0.
Georgetown 9, Maryland 1.
Harvard 9, Cornell 3.
Holy Cross 12, Columbia 3.
Illinois 3, Ohio State 1.
Illinois 10, St. Louis 6.
Illinois 13, St. Louis 9.
Lafayette 12, Haverford 2.
Manhattan 7, Newark 0.
Michigan 5, Iowa 3.
Missouri 10, Nebraska 8.
Moravian 9, Penn M. C. 7.
Muhlenberg 9, Swarthmore 7.
N. Y. U. 5, Rutgers 3.
No. Central 10, Wheaton 3.
Panzer 10, Stevens Tech 7.
Penn State 3, Colgate 2.
Providence 8, Stroudsburg 7.
Rensselaer P. I. 17, Hamilton 14.
Rhode Island 4, Boston C. 2.
St. John's 8, C. C. N. Y. 3.
St Peter's 9, Montclair S. T. 0.
Temple 3, Gettysburg 2.
Trinity 8, Mass. State 1.
Tufts 3, Northeastern 2.
Virginia 7, Navy 0.
Wagner 8, Savage 3.
Washington C. 11, Johns Hopkins 6.
Washington 5, Westminster 4.
West Chester T. 5, Penn A. C. 4.
Yale 3, Pennsylvania 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Detroit	2	1	.667
New York	2	1	.667
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Boston	1	2	.333
Washington	1	3	.250

Results April 24

New York 6, Boston 5 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, Washington 4.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit at Chicago, postponed.

Results April 25

New York 9, Boston 3.
Chicago 11, Detroit 7.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 4 (11 innings).
Philadelphia at Washington, postponed.

College Rugby Results

Princeton 15, New York R. C. 7.
Yale 26, St. Andrews 3.

Finals Reached In Fencing Bouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The semi-final rounds of the national foils fencing championships went according to form yesterday, with the present champion, Hugh V. Alessandroni, Fencers Club, Joseph C. Levis, Boston, Warren A. Dow and Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers Club, and Dernell Every, New York Athletic Club, all entering the finals to be contested on Wednesday night at the New York Athletic Club, where the semifinals are also being held. The lone surprise was the qualification of Hugo Castello, New York Athletic Club, former intercollegiate champion, over Maurice Grasson of Yale, who captured the title from him at the recent intercollegiates.

Nineteen candidates appeared and were divided into four strips, with the 12 survivors contesting on the second-round strips. In addition to the qualifiers, Grasson, Lieut. Richard C. Steere, U. S. N., A. R. Synder, of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Charles Neff, of Akron, from the Cleveland division, Norman Lewis, New York University, and Nathaniel T. Lubbell, of Salle de Armes Vince, came through the first round. In this, Alessandroni, Dow and Castello each scored three straight victories in one strip, while Levis took four straight on the other, with de Capriles, who qualified in all three weapons, second, and Every taking third place, by a victory over Steere in the final bout.

G. E. T.

International League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	4	0	1.000
Toronto	4	0	1.000
Jersey City	2	1	.667
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Syracuse	1	2	.333
Rochester	1	2	.333
Baltimore	0	3	.000
Montreal	0	4	.000

Results April 23

Jersey City 2, Rochester 1.
Newark 6, Montreal 4.
Syracuse 5, Buffalo 4.
Toronto 11, Baltimore 9.

Results April 24

Newark 9, Rochester 3.
Jersey City 1, Montreal 0.
Toronto 6, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo at Baltiomre (rain).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	4	0	1.000
St. Louis	4	1	.800
New York	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	2	2	.500
Boston	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	4	.200
Cincinnati	0	4	.000

Results April 24

New York 3, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 13, St. Louis 12.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 3.

Results April 25

Boston 3, New York 1.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 6. (11 innings.)
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, postponed.

College Tennis Results

American 7, Hampden-Sydney 2.
Army 8, Lehigh 1.
Bucknell 6, W. Maryland 3.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Brooklyn 3.
Columbia 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Cornell 6, Syracuse 3.
Harvard 8, Amherst 1.
Haverford 5, Union 4.
Lafayette 7, Johns Hopkins 2.
L. I. U. 5, St. Peter's 4.
Miami 8, Williams 1.
Ohio State 9, Detroit 0.
Tufts 7, Bates 2.
Virginia 9, Navy 0.
Washington C. 4, Penn M. C. 2.
W. Virginia 8, St. John's 1.
Wisconsin 6, Illinois 0.

College Track Results

Alabama 77, Mississippi 35.
Arkansas 99, Hendrix 33.
Auburn 82½, Birmingham-Southern 43½.
Beloit 62 2-3, Armour Tech 54 1-3.
Boston 77, Massachusetts State 58.
E. Stroudsburg T 72, Trenton T 54.
Maine 71, Springfield 66.
North Carolina 89, William and Mary 37.
S. Illinois T 104, Arkansas Aggies 27.
Tennessee 63, Cincinnati 54.
Union 95 9-10, Hamilton 30 1-10.
Vermont 78, Colby 58.
Wesleyan 95, Middlebury 40.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 11, Syracuse 6.
C. C. N. Y. 14, Palisades L. C. 4.
Harvard 4, Dartmouth 3.
Hobart 12, Colgate 3.
Johns Hopkins 12, Swarthmore 2.
Maryland 17, St. John's 6.
Navy 13, Yale 1.
Penn State 6, Pennsylvania 4.
Union 5, Stevens Tech 5.
Williams 14, Lafayette 4.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	R	H	P.O.	A	E
Yale	2	0	20	19	54	27	7
Dartmouth	1	0	5	11	27	17	3
Harvard	2	1	27	25	75	32	8
Pennsylvania	2	2	13	28	118	54	8
Princeton	1	1	17	20	54	21	6
Columbia	1	3	12	33	99	59	16
Cornell	0	2	5	17	66	28	13

College Polo Result

Missouri 7, Illinois 5.

Indiana's Relay Team Establishes New World Mark

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 26—The Penn Relays did not fail to furnish its annual sensations on Saturday when the thousands of schoolboys, who annually look forward to it as the leading meeting for their special benefit, saw the great relay team of Indiana University establish a new world record in the four-mile college relay championship of America.

Malvern Truitt, James Smith, Thomas Deckard and Donald Lash, each in turn, swept four times round the track at Franklin Field, and when they had brought the baton past the finish line they had completed the 16 circuits in 17 minutes and 16.1 seconds. In doing so they outdistanced such famous college teams as Cornell, Penn State, Manmattan, Army and Yale, so that these had to develop a little race of their own, while the Indianians ran far ahead all by themselves.

While each runner played an important part in the victory, it was Jimmy Smith, the Negro sophomore, that was the real hero. Taking up the slight lead that Truitt had gained in the first mile, which was run in 4m. 22.2s., he swept through the second as if the others were standing still, increasing the lead to almost a furlong and when the timers caught him at the finish he had completed the mile in 4m. 14s., apparently as fresh as when he started. Then Deckard, with 4m. 22.7s., and Lash, who unleashed his famous sprint down the stretch, to finish the job in 4m. 17.2s., completed the feat. The old record was made back in 1923, by the famous Illinois Athletic Club quartet, anchored by Joie Ray and was 17m. 21.4s., so that the newcomers lowered it more than five seconds.

Lash ended the day with another sterling performance when he outran Luigi Beccali of Italy in a special mile race, to win at 4m., 24.3s. his third mile of the festival.

Eulace Peacock, the Negro star of Temple University, the hero of the local schoolboy contingent, who swarmed the stands and cheered him at every opportunity, was a double winner also, taking the special 100-yard race, in 9.8s., after winning the first heat in 9.7s., with Benjamin Johnson, another Negro, of Columbia University, second; and then winning the broad jump with a distance of 24ft. 1in.

But it was the schoolboy day, after all, with the coming stars swarming all over the place; so that the management had to split the various schoolboy relay championships, placing the high school contestants in one group and the preparatory schools in another. Altogether 76 events were included in the program of the two days, 40 of them being for the schoolboys with a dozen teams in practically every one. It was a great day.

Mangan of Lowell, Mass., Wins 50,000-Meter Walk

CINCINNATI, April 26 (AP)—Al Mangan of Lowell, Mass., member of America's 1936 Olympic walking team, led a score of heel and toe artists yesterday to capture the national A. A. U. 50,000-meter walk in a cold stiff head wind.

Mangan, second in last year's Marathon, was clocked in 5:03:00.4, roughly six minutes behind the course record of 4:57:00.6, established in 1935 by Hank Cieman of Toronto, Ont.

Cecil Blakeman of Toronto, who paced Mangan for the first 10 miles, was second in 5:20:27.4 and was close to two miles from the tape as the slim, blond favorite breezed across.

John Abbatte of Cincinnati pushed Blakeman hard and took third position mere seconds later, in 5:20:41.

Ernie Crosbie of Detroit and Lansing, Mich., winner of the 1936 walk last May, did not defend his title. Only 14 of the 20 starters finished within the required 7½ hours.

Harvard Awards Major Letters

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has approved the award of insignia for the winter season and in addition has voted minor H's to eight members and manager of the varsity boxing team and minor numerals to eight members and manager of the freshman boxing team. The committee also voted minor numerals to William H. Cann '37 for managing the Harvard interscholastic swimming meet.

A major "H" in minor colors was approved for the following members of the winter minor sport squads: Capt. Peter B. Olney '37 of the varsity boxing team, Capt. Ernest A. Gray Jr. '37 and Leavitt S. White '37 of the varsity basketball team, Allen T. Winmill '37, captain of the varsity polo team, and Capt. William B. Cavin Jr. '37 and Gerard J. Piel '37 of the varsity wrestling team. The major awards follow:

Varsity Hockey
Major 'H'

'36 Allen, Charles Russell '38, Bellows, Charles Sanger '37.
'35 '36 Callaway, John MacIntosh '37.
'35 '36 Carr, Louis Brackett '37.
'36 Cutter, Edward Learoyd Jr. '38.
'35 '36 Ecker, Leo Anthony '37.
'36 Emerson, Eugene '38.
'35 '36 Ford, George Steven '37, captain; Harding, Francis Austin Jr. '39.
'36 Hicks, Samuel Trafford Jr. '38; Jameson, Winthrop Strickland Jr. '39; Kidder, James Norton '37; Mahoney, George Franklin '37.
'36 Mechem, John Slason '38; Patrick, Joseph Alexis '39.
'36 Pope, Ralph Linder Jr. '38.
'36 Roberts, George French '38; Stone, Peter Lewis '39; Kellogg, Howard Charles '37, manager.

Varsity Swimming
Major 'H' in Minor Colors*

Barker, Donald '38.
Benedict, Raymond Tyrrell '38.
Berizzi, Dario Clemente '38.
Coleman, Franklin Webster Jr. '38.
Colony, John Joslin Jr. '37, captain.
Cummin, Graham '38.
Forbush, Lothrop Martin '39.
Greenhood, Elisha Russell Jr. '39.
Hutter, Charles George Jr. '38.
Jameson, Arthur Gregory '37.
Keller, Orrin Crosby '39.
McKay, Donald Neal '38.
Munroe, James Stewart '38.
Stowell, Harley Lord Jr. '38.
Deming, MacDonald '37, manager.

Varsity Track
Major 'H'

Cook, Howard Alexander '37.
Haydock, Robert Jr. '39.
Pettingell, Winslow Lockwood '38.
'36 Schmidt, William Henry 2d '37, captain; Hubbard, Charles Wells 3d '37, manager.

* To be awarded Major 'H' in Minor Colors for winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League title.

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Seats for all performances now at Box Office
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. of LONDON GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Tonight— "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"
Tomorrow Eve., 27th, "The Mikado." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 28th, "Ruddigore." Thurs. Eve., 29th, "Iolanthe." Fri. Eve., 30th, "Princess Ida." Sat. Mat., May 1st, "The Gondoliers." Sat. Eve., May 1, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Mon. Eve., May 3rd, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Tues. Eve., May 4, "Princess Ida." Wed. Mat., May 5, "Iolanthe." Wed. Eve., May 5, "Patience." Thurs. Eve., May 6, "The Gondoliers." Fri. Eve., May 7, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. and Eve., May 8, "The Mikado."
Prices: Eves., $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat., $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat., 83c to $2.20.

PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT"
A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Paul Muni MIRIAM Hopkins in "THE WOMAN I LOVE" with LOUIS HAYWARD
—2nd Feature—
"WE HAVE OUR MOMENTS"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now

SHUBERT
2 SHOWS DAILY
2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mats. 50c, 77c, $1.
Eves. 50c, 77c, $1, $1.50 (Plus tax)
All Seats Reserved
Phone Hancock 4520
ALWAYS GOOD SEATS at 50c and 77c (plus tax)
FRANK CAPRA'S Production starring RONALD COLMAN
LOST HORIZON

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Held Over—2nd Week
JEAN HARLOW — ROBERT TAYLOR
in "Personal Property"
Also "DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Edward Arnold—Francine Larrimore
"JOHN MEADE'S WOMAN"
Helen Broderick—Victor Moore
"WE'RE ON THE JURY"
"The March of Time"
Wednesday—Review: "Ruggles of Red Gap"
HARVARD SQUARE KIRKLAND 4580

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
BOSTON, MASS. 173 MASS. AVE.
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE 570 CONGRESS STREET
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
Daniel Webster Highway, near Second St.

CONCORD, N. H.
CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

LUNCH or FEAST Nardini's ALWAYS OPEN
6 NORTH MAIN STREET
No Liquor Sold or Served

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Agents wanted, part or full time, to buy outright and resell at profit, original and unique pictorials of Inca ruins and actual life scenes. Highly dignified, and remunerative work. Prospects for these artistic pictorials are professors and students of Institutions of Higher Learning, Clubs and Societies, offices of business executives, professional men, et cetera. For details, write to M. A. CALDERON, 1629 Crenshaw Blvd.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take nurses training course at Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, after preliminary service in housekeeping or steward's departments. For full particulars address Manager, 2700 18th Ave. San Francisco, Calif.

SALESMEN WANTED

AT LAST a new idea in shirts. Rosecliff shirts are worn and endorsed by famous movie stars, assuring latest, fastest selling styles; you can make big commissions daily; complete sample outfit free. Write today. DEPT. CS2, ROSECLIFF, 1239 Broadway, New York.

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave. Dept. CS. New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked. Perfect Beauties. NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN, $1-$2-$3. RARE catalogue pieces, $5 to $15. BROADLOOMS—Bigelow, Mohawk, Whittall. McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

593

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

New York City's famous residential avenue. Beautiful corner apartment.

"Attractive River View"

9 LARGE ROOMS

2 Master Bathrooms

Spacious, private entrance.

Specially planned apartment, unusually large, light. Abundant closets, living room 22x20. This being a sublease, will make attractive proposition to desirable tenant.

KEMPE & CO.

2112 Broadway ENdicott 2-0555

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen Andrews Nixon, 4 rooms, 74 Fenway; sublet to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

N. Y. C., East Side—Artistic Writers' Studio; also exceptional values furnished, unfurnished. GREAT OAKS Realty, Inc., Chrysler Building, Vanderbilt 3-7064.

SUBRENTALS

AT THE PRINCETON—1277 Commonwealth Ave, Boston—ONE and two-room apartments furnished or unfurnished. 3 large closets, reception hall, incinerator; janitor service, free gas, electricity and refrigeration; registered clientele. Mr. FERGUSON Sta. 7340.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SACANDAGA PARK, N. Y.—Furnished 9-room cottage for sale; modern; will sacrifice, need money W. William Kalbfeld, P. O. Box 138, Gloversville, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

RUGS, carpets, shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO., 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

CORSETIERES

MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 801 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.—Individually designed corsets, Gossard and other makes; many satisfied customers.

COUNTRY BOARD

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampton, Va.—A place of hospitality and peace; historic country; sports available; $12-$20 weekly.

FARMS FOR SALE

COUNTRY estate for sale, old colonial house, made modern; fireplace, bathroom, spring piped in house; thirty acres hay land, 1700 ft. lake shore; pine; fishing. MRS. W. J. READ, Newport, Vt.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
206 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F T D Hempstead 3553

FOR SALE

BURK'S FALLS, ONT.—As: small "guest house" and "gift shop"; attractive home and location (highlands of Ontario). Particulars, MISS PRIOR.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MOULTONBORO, N. H.—3-room summer camp, 2 boat houses and boats, 4 acres of land. J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale 27 Haymarket Sq. Boston Cap 3632.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor, LOngacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED caretaker, Christian Science church, N. Y. C.; state complete qualification. Write Box E-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Wanted, girl or woman for general housework; two children, no laundry. MRS MARTIN, 309 Hillsboro Pkwy.

WANTED—Nurse, Protestant, Christian Scientist preferred; 25-40; for a healthy, perfectly trained eight months old baby; experience required (training not necessary); recent local reference. Dedham 0160 (Mass.).

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices Personal Attention
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—8 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d New York City

When in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

Old Cape Cod Cottage for Sale

N. H., 48 miles from Boston, 10 minutes to beach; barn, 30 acres woodland, fine old elms; gas, electricity, phone. P-6, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 187 Huntington Ave.—Connecting rooms, running water, housekeeping, permanent or transients, Tel. COM. 8291. PENDEXTER.

E. LYNN, Mass.—Living room, bedroom, private bath, overlooking ocean; private family; best residential location; North Shore; Protestant; no children. Phone Breakers 7270 mornings for full particulars.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable single, double; suitable two; $3.50 up; if seen appreciated. Rice (Apt. 5-E), 145 W. 84th St., N. Y. C.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Charming double room, twin beds, shower; single with bath; rural surroundings; 23 minutes Penn. Station; subway convenient; $10 and $5.50. FL. 9-5006.

MONTREAL, QUE., 1512 St. Mark St.—High class accommodation; tourists and permanent guests; board optional; easy access to Christian Science church. WI. 1871.

N. Y. C. (83 St. West)—Attractive bright room, adjoining tri-private bath; exceptionally clean; refined quiet surroundings; $6 weekly. TR. 7-7363.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 2745 Macomb St., N. W.—One single and one double room; private family; wonderful location. Telephone Cleveland 1391.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BAKERY production man, 14 years' practical baking experience; also demonstrator for leading organization; able instruct new accounts; relish hard work; willing to travel; will locate anywhere; best references. Write Box S-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED secretary, importing, bookkeeping, figuring, interested textiles, interior decorating, desires progress. Write Box F-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG lady desires selling position in florist, gift or department store; experience and references. R-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery and repairs; reasonable. Howard K. Heath, 3467 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C. OL. 5-4768

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE 915 Carnegie. BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Barbizon Plaza Salon, June 11. N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPROVED
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, *Prop.*
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work, done by graduates.
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MARY LEE BEAUTY SHOP
FRANCES E. VAIL, Prop.
Phone Columbia 1060
Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
3934 GEORGIA AVENUE
Ample Parking Space

MAINE

AUBURN

Try Our Service Station
For
JENNEY GAS and OILS
Jenney Gas Weighs 4 Pounds More to Ten Gallons
SEIBERLING TIRES
Are Heavier and Air Cooled
H. L. GATCHELL CO.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
192 TURNER ST. Ph. 2852-M

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*
Phone 6422

JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

SMART NEW SHOES at STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 Main Street
Wilbur Coon, Menihan Arch Aid, Queen Quality and Buster Brown Shoes for Children.
"Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department"

LEWISTON

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

LEWISTON *(Continued)*

Judkins Laundry Inc.
Complete Laundry Service
193 Middle St. Rear of Post Office
Telephone 29-W

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE QUINS HOSE
Two Pairs and one Spare for longer wear. Five Stockings for $2.00
Combine four-thread luxury with penny-wise economy. Buy the Quins hose. You will find that the two and a half pairs are usually equivalent in wear to three full pairs. In new Spring colors.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

Stationery
200 Sheets and 100 Envelopes. Printed with your name and address, $1.00.
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

J. R. Merrill & Co.
JEWELERS
Portland, Me.
Choice New Sterling Gifts

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

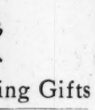
NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046. 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service . . a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.



Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD *(Continued)*

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

WALK-OVER SHOES
Holeproof Hosiery
THORNE SHOE CO.
94 North Main Street

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33
Lady Assistant
Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super-Shell Gasoline
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats - Dresses - Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

Our
Fur Cold Storage
Provides full protection against moths, fire and theft.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

We Deliver
Royal Baking Powder
Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St. Tel .73
Groceries, Vegetables, Fruit, Candy, Fancy Cookies, Cakes and Pies

DOVER SHOE HOSPITAL
Morrill Bldg.

SHOES
Have Two Lives
When They Are New and When Rebuilt

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Bostonian Shoes
Arrow Shirts
Lothrops-Farnham Co.
HANSON CORNER

WEDDING GIFTS
Headquarters for
Shower and Wedding Presents
E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler
On the Bridge, Dover, N. H.

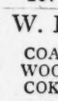
NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

Good Candy at Chuckles for all the family
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT PHONE 296 756 ELM ST. PHONE 4567



Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

For Information in regard to Chickering's 112th Anniversary PIANO
Call at
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 Elm Street

SEND FLOWERS
We have an unusual assortment of
GIFT BASES
Free Delivery or Telegraph Service

Greene's Flower Shop
29 HANOVER STREET

Manchester Upholstering Co.
EXPERT WORK
Carpet Cleaning, Mattress Making
We will gladly call and give you an estimate.
209 MANCHESTER STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
COAL WOOD COKE
New England Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL and RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET Phone 452
632 MASSABESIC STREET Phone 453

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Mae Fogg Beauty Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work

Telephone 1140W
1008 Elm Street

Smart Form Corset Shoppe
GRACE WILLIAMSON
Foundation Garments and Corsets
I will gladly give you a free figure analysis—guaranteed fittings
922 Elm Street Room 206

Dress Up for Spring with
MAISONETTE FROCKS

Special features in workmanship: 3 inch hems, 1 inch side seams, and an extra patch of material. For appointment call
MRS. ROSCOE CHIPMAN
58 So. Mammouth Phone 371

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM

Present MOTHER With a Box of Priscilla's Delicious Candy on Mother's Day
153 Main St., Nashua, N. H.
Tel. 272

G-A-R-D-E-N
FRESH VEGETABLES
Direct buying—largest selection.
Phone 3500 for Reliable Service
Blanchard's Market
29 MAIN STREET

Dresses at
ANN'S
The New Shades
Thistle and St. James Blue
Complete Line of Coats
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

We specialize in Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent Wave with a Permo-Cooler for comfort.
Tillie's Beauty Shoppe
92 MAIN STREET TEL. 2095-W

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

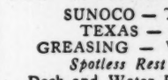
NEWPORT

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super-Shell
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

William B. Scott & Co Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE



Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Domestic Coke
Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 CUSTOM HOUSE ST GASPEE 4660

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Meats, Fresh Vegetables, MONITOR Advertised NATIONAL Products

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
Cleaning, Repairing, Restyling
Cold-Air Fur Storage
F. Karl Beckh & Co., Inc.
DIAL 34594 308 E. GRACE ST.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND *(Continued)*

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY" *SHOE*
FOR MEN

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

PALACE *Furniture* Company
INCORPORATED
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF THE HOME
SINCE 1899

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wall Paper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. All Busses Stop There

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

CALGARY *(Continued)*

PIGGLY WIGGLY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
For TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS the "Bay" has been offering the finest in a merchandising service.

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alta.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

FOR BETTER AND SMARTER CLOTHES
VISIT
THE BOY'S SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
10136 JASPER AVE.

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Limited
Legal and Commercial Stationers
Printers—Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23855

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. WERNER HARDWARE CO. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
NEW METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company
Visit the
Contour Clinic
The latest addition to our Beauty Salon on the third floor. Featuring the Agnes McGregor system of beauty culture.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

SHOES
from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes
MANAGER
STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.

97 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

Prices FLOWER SHOPS

477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715

Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Cairncross' the Chemists

Houbigant Toiletries
Face Powder—Compacts
Cleansing Cream

Six Dependable Stores

Most Complete Stock at
399 RICHMOND ST. MET. 14

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service. 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD

CUMMING

The Clothier

SPRING STYLE PARADE

Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

For men and young men. Prices to please.

248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532

Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Need for service."

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

Up-to-the-Minute Prices
SHOES - STOCKINGS

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER

Phone Queen 630

DEVLINS The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada

The Paul Devlin Co. Limited

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS

Queen 4049
245 Bank Street

China Glass
Gifts
Cutlery Kitchenware

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

FUEL MERCHANTS

Dustproof Coal and Coke

Q. 6800 234 Bank Street

Masson's R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Modern Optical Service

In Charge of
JOHN A. CARTER, R. O.

BRYSON-GRAHAM CO., Ltd.

Ottawa Q. 7100 Canada

901 BANK ST. C640-641 — 82 FIRST AVE. C472-473

Mc. Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon

Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts

Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil

RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

"Revitalized" Drycleaning

Much more than just Drycleaning, as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes an immaculate cleaning service.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Bruce McKinnon

— *Ready to Wear* —

Specializing in Larger Sizes

27 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO
KINGSDALE 0870

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

HELEN SIMPSON

Flowers

2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.

MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3007

Breakfasts *Luncheons*
Teas and Dinners

The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms

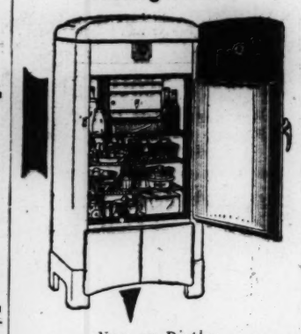
72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

See the New

Leonard Electric Refrigerator



Now on Display

CRAIG ELECTRIC

850 Bathurst St. Ph. LA. 9077

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users

PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE

Limited

J. A. WEAR, Manager

NEW FUNERAL HOME

2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.

Phones HO. 8721 and 7805

Lady Attendant

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

DRESSMAKING

Specializing in Evening Wear

Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions

EDNA POTTER

4 ST. CLAIR W., Room 3 MO 6255

Ellen Bradley's Grill

1 ADELAIDE EAST

Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served

(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Arthur W. Miles

Undertaker - Embalmer

FUNERAL CHAPEL

30 St. Clair Ave. West

Phones HYland 4938, HYland 5915

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Office and Plant:

464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

A Complete Department Store

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave. Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Booth Bros.

ELECTRICIANS

Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners, Refrigerators and all Electrical Appliances

SALES AND SERVICE

5774 Sherbrooke St. West Telephones
cor. Melrose Avenue ELwood 7370-7379

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

SILVER FOXES

Priced Very Reasonably

Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats

JAY WOLFE, Inc.

Manufacturing Furriers

Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Convenient Terms Arranged

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

CROWN BAKERY

Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.

Phone 93196

and

Our driver will call gladly

FUR COATS

Made to Order

Remodeled, Repaired, Stored

Reduced Summer Rates

GRILLS FURS LIMITED

1792 HAMILTON STREET

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK

QUALITY FOODS

at

ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ARTISTS

MINIATURE PORTRAITS from life or photo, also pets; moderate charges. MISS CRESWELL, A. R. M. S., 11 St. Georges Sq., London, S. W. 1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HIGHGATE, London—Good home, garden adjoining woods; town 20 mins.; church near Tudor 2060. TRUSCOTT, 88 Muswell Hill Rd. N. 10.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

A charming guest house, beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12, Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8 (Phone Western 0143).

LONDON, 14 Devonshire Terrace, W. 2. Paddington 3280—Newly furnished and decorated modern bed-sitting rooms, all with gas fire, hot and cold water, P. O. phone and radio; from 27/6 including breakfast, bath and full service; quiet house and excellent position; French and German spoken.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEATHER BANK

St. Peters Road, Parkstone near Bournemouth. Happy home life with loving efficient care offered to children from babyhood, by Miss Marjorie Marnoch, graduate of Mothercraft and Domestic Science Schools. Entire charge undertaken or temporary and holiday periods. Outdoor life. Safe sea bathing. Froebel nursery classes for children 2-5 years and Primary 5-8 years held at home. Day pupils welcomed. Opportunity for older children to attend good day schools in district.

CARS FOR HIRE

OVERSEAS visitors, experienced lady owner-driver willing to take you sightseeing, shopping, etc.; moderate terms. BRIDSON, 100 Hayes Rd., Bromley, Kent.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439.
Agents for Kirkernick Undergarments

COURIERS

GUIDE escort (linguist) offers competent personal services to visitors to London for Coronation and summer; private or parties, trips, sights, social entertainments. Write Box W-91, BCM/CSM, London.

DRESSMAKING

HIGH-CLASS day and evening gowns; own material if desired. MRS. ROBERTS, 18 Thornton Avenue, Chiswick. Chiswick 2774. Close Turnham Green Station.

LADIES' own materials; terms moderate; would visit ladies' houses for fitting. Miss Kellaway, 79 Welham Rd., Streatham, London, S. W. 16.

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria" Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W 8. Western 3054.

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

ELOCUTION

Everal Knight receives pupils for Speech Training, Voice Production and Verse Speaking. 41, Carlton Rd., Putney, London, S.W.15.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

RELIABLE Secretarial Staff, permanent or temporary supplied without charge to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 70 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. Met 3180

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TO CORONATION visitors. Arctic fox lined throughout, magnificent embroidered MANDARIN COAT from Pekin (Boxer Rebellion) emerald brocade, beautiful for wearing in evening; £75 or near offer. Box W-761, BCM/CSM, London.

European Local Classified (Continued)

FLATS TO LET

HAMPSTEAD HEATH — Self-contained maisonette; 7 rooms, redecorated; £110 inclusive. Box W-162, BCM/CSM, London.

LEYTONSTONE — Flat comprising 4 large rooms with bathroom, etc.; nice outlook, facing forest; 27/6 weekly, inclusive. MRS. SCULLY, 63, Bushwood, E. 11.

LILLIPUT DORSET, overlooking Poole Harbour—Fine sunset views; ultra modern all electric flat, furnished, lounge, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette, C. H. W., central heating; service and garage if required; from middle May for 6-8 weeks; 7 guineas p. w. THOMPSON, 8 Saiterns Court, Tel. Canford Cliffs 811.

LONDON—Self contained, newly decorated unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms; also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant, quiet road near Ladbroke Grove station; buses all parts; £90 per annum. Wordsworth 1659 Box W-32, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Attractive, comfortably furnished flat; 3 rooms and bath; suitable 2 people; no children; convenient station and buses; 5 guineas per week; references given and exchanged. M. W. WITTS, 38 Fairfax Road, Hampstead, London, N. W. 6.

LONDON, Bedford Park, W. 4—Self-contained studio flat, gallery bedroom, bathroom, roomy kitchen, gas cooker and geyser; garden; £75 (inclusive); suitable two ladies. Box W-592, BCM/CSM, London.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Small self-contained flat overlooking Common; rent £75 per annum inclusive; vacant end of May. Box BM/CLST, London, W. C. 1.

HOME SHARING

DOMESTICATED lady, own furniture, requires a home and daily occupation; willing to help in any business, guest house, school or self-contained flat; London N. W. district preferred. Box W-702, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
38 Bond St., Ealing W 5. Tel. EALing 2127
Rents collected Mortgages arranged

LONDON — Choice small house, detached, double-fronted, unique position, high up, quiet, 8 rooms on 2 floors only; luxuriously modernised and redecorated; nice garden; freehold £1300. WILSON, Crest Lodge, 38 Panmure Rd., Sydenham Hill, London, S. E. 26.

HOUSES TO LET

LAKE DISTRICT—For July, furnished 16th century modernised farm-house; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms; Aga cooker; constant hot water; garage; high beautiful position overlooking lake and mountains. Box M-2588, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTION, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM

PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3172 35 MILES RADIUS

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY

Prop. H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application. 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green, N. W. 2.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician 140, Park Lane, London, W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 3194

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

MOTOR CARS Every make supplied, new or used. HIRE PURCHASE, HIRE CARS for touring with fixed repurchase price.

MORGANS MOTORS
119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2
Phone BAYswater 0965

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park) Eng.—Girls leaving school wishing to improve English conversation can join happy family circle in Bournemouth. Near sea, beach hut, tennis and car. Moderate terms. References received and given. RYELANDS, 8, Chester Road.

HERTS.—Higgins, Cardinal Avenue, Boreham Wood, near London; two vacancies Coronation week or longer; reasonable terms; twin beds.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle. Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

BROMLEY, Kent—Cook-general wanted for family of two. Good wages and outings. A. S., 6 Cumberland Road.

GENTLEMAN requires domesticated lady housekeeper about 35; help given; Christian Scientist preferred; state full particulars, salary required, etc.; references exchanged. Box M-2553, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Lady wishes to have driving lessons on own Morris eight car from qualified Christian Science instructor. Write MISS THORPE, 28, Park Drive, W. 3.

POST WANTED

ASSISTANT secretary, 21 years practical experience wire manufacturer's office; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, accountancy, preparation final accounts, wages, company law, secretarial duties, etc., desires express his capabilities more progressive post, where initiative, honesty and integrity appreciated. Box W-711, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED and qualified kindergarten teacher desires post with family abroad, as governess or mother's help; good Italian, French; would travel. Box W-716, BCM/CSM, London.

GENTLEMAN 23, travelled Southern Europe, requires post for training as receptionist or manager, England or abroad. Box W-709, BCM/CSM, London.

GOOD plain cook requires morning work, some evenings; business or private; used to numbers; Chelsea area. Box W-717, BCM/CSM, London.

POSITION desired as companion to someone needing care; good references. MISS COBBOLD, 7 Imperial Drive, North Harrow, Middlesex.

POSITION required by capable man of sound experience in selling, administrative work, etc.; excellent references. Box W-705, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARY (lady), 17 years' experience, desires position of trust; bookkeeping and good French if required. Box W-712, BCM/CSM, London.

SHORTHAND typist desires secretarial post, fair knowledge of music; London or S. W. district preferred. Apply Box W-399, BCM/CSM, London.

REPAIRS

HIGH-CLASS Boot and Shoe Repairers, C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15 (Ring Putney 0834).

REPAIRING

S. F. DUFFIELD
Painting, Paperhanging, General House Repairs
6 Rathmines Park, Dublin.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms with breakfast and hot bath. Single rooms 37/6 per week, double rooms 50/-. Other meals by arrangement. Apply: 78 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.

LONDON, Kensington—Comfortable service flatlets with all conveniences; breakfasts; few minutes Christian Science church, underground and park. Courtlands, 13 Marloes Rd., W. 8. Western 6338.

LONDON—Unfurnished sunny room vacant, also modern furnished attic; moderate terms include service, C. H. W., electric light; optional meals. 19 Lansdowne Crescent, W. 11. Park 7245.

LONDON, S. W. 5.—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20 Bramham Gardens, Earls Court. FLAX. 1663.

LONDON, Blackheath — Sunny bed-sitting room, unfurnished; use of bath, basin, sink; C. H. W.; quiet road near station and buses. A. I. BENSON, 1, Swiss Cottage Rd. S. E. 13.

LONDON—Flatlet Bed-sittingrooms (ladies), quiet house, near Christian Science church; view mornings Park 7110 29 Kensington Place W.8

LONDON, S. W. 8.—Well furnished bedsitting-room and kitchenette; piano; quiet house. Apply after 6 p. m., 215 South Lambeth Road

LONDON—To overseas visitors; bed and breakfast 10/6 per night; most convenient situation. Box W-578 BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS WANTED

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Worth Knowing

BRITISH NATURAL SCIENTISTS HAVE MADE AN ARTIFICIAL WOOL FROM CAST-OFF BANANA SKINS

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'A Hidden Shoal

During the vivid account of the shipwreck which Paul and his companions underwent during the course of his memorable voyage to Rome—that there he might present his formal appeal to Caesar against the action of Festus, the Roman governor in Palestine (Acts 25:11f.)—we are informed that the boat fell "into a place where two seas met" (Acts 27:41). The familiar rendering of our King James Version scarcely presents us with a clear picture of the predicament in which the voyagers found themselves.

The word rendered "where two seas met" means literally "which has sea on both sides"; and the context clearly suggests that the reference is to a hidden reef or shoal with deep water on either side of it—a shoal on which the ship grounded despite the fact that the sailors had lightened the boat with a view to preventing just such an eventuality (Acts 27:38, 41).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sixteen Soccer

Two captains are chosen, who in turn choose their teams. The teams are lined up, facing each other, and the captains should explain that the object is to bat a large crepe paper ball stuffed with newspaper, from one side to the other, all the way down the line. The players are not allowed to use their hands; each has to send the ball, soccer-wise, with his head, to the player directly opposite. When anyone fails to hit the ball in this manner, the opposing side is given 16 points and as soon as one side has attained the score of "sixteen times sixteen," the game is won.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Required by Statute

Question: The religious Corporations Law of this State (New York) reads: "Bylaws may be . . . amended by a two thirds' vote . . . at any subsequent meeting, after written notice, embodying such bylaws or amendment, has been only given at a previous meeting, and also in the notices of the meeting at which such proposed bylaws or amendment is to be acted upon."

The section of the law covering the notices for corporate meetings provides: "The trustees shall cause notice . . . of a special meeting, specifying the business to be transacted thereat, to be given by the person acting as First Reader at each regular meeting of the church for public worship held on each of the two successive Sundays next preceding such meeting."

Does this mean that in reading the notice of a meeting for acting upon amendments to bylaws, the First Reader must read the amendments verbatim?

Answer: It would seem so from the above-quoted passages from the state law. There seems to be no provision allowing written notice by mail to each member in lieu of the written notice orally given from the desk. However, it would seem that the law would be obeyed by reading the notice after the regular church service, although this is just the writer's opinion and should be verified by competent local authority.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Something new for men is a coat of California design, with no collar or lapels. Politicians and arresting officers will resent it deeply.

Judge: You might call this the Mysterious Age, with one half the people working on picture puzzle contests and the other half turning out surrealist art.

Detroit News: Machines that take practically all the manual labor out of subway digging are in operation. It is the new approach to the lawn dandelion—from below.

St. Louis Star-Times: Humorists have just run into a bit of extraordinarily hard luck. The women's spring hats are too small to pin a joke on.

Indianapolis News: Lamb prices are the highest in seven years, and no wonder. The supply is never equal to the demand in Wall Street.

When the Children Are Away—

Monitor Camera Club from Richard Southall Grant, Boston

Two Toy Cats Hold a Corner Conference

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

In spite of several long words, this cryptographic comment should not be too difficult to decipher:

YTOJXTE DI JZX *XNOSC-HXJZCB CRX CGLEXQ JZXG-EXNAXE HV FDBFXCNOBR JZXOT BCGXE CBCRTCGGCJ-OFCNNV DT FTVKJDRTCGGCJ-OFCNNV OB JZXOT YTOJOBRE.

Factual Figuring

To the number of days in the years 1935 and 1936 —— add the square root of 576 ——; subtract the cost of 107 apples at 5 cents each ——; multiply by the number of pecks in a bushel ——, and divide by 4 score ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Cleveland, Ohio, reader asks if you can get yourself clean in 8 moves? In other words, it is suggested that SOAP be changed to WASH in the usual manner in 8 moves—or fewer.

What Is the Number?

One half the sum of two numbers exceeds one half their difference by 60. What is the smaller number?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words with their synonyms to start the week. The first has been checked. Try the others:

1	definite	succinct	
2	facetious	clear	
3	cordial	positive	1
4	concise	lithe	
5	final	solemn	
6	powerful	brittle	
7	pellucid	jocose	
8	serious	sincere	
9	supple	conclusive	
10	fragile	mighty	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Trans-Oceanic Flights

Only three women have crossed the Atlantic by airplane. Amelia Earhart Putnam made the west to east passage twice, once alone, and once as a passenger. Mrs. Mollison flew the east to west course with her husband. Mrs. Beryl Markham distinguished herself by being the first of her sex to make the first east-to-west flight. Ruth Elder, in 1928, attempted a trans-Atlantic flight, but landed at the Azores.

Which She Did

Tradition has it that a New England sea captain invented the hole in the doughnut. Noticing that the doughnuts made by his mother were usually undercooked in the center, he recommended that she leave a hole in the center.

Boon to Mankind

There is some possibility that we may be soon eating watermelons without seeds. A species of seedless watermelon was grown at the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment station last year.

Quotation For Today

THE secret of success is constancy to purpose.—DISRAELI.

Leadership Among Animals

Do the males of herding animals usually assume leadership?

No, it is invariably an old female who directs the movements of a herd. This is very noticeable with deer. Among winter bands of white-tailed and mule deer a female is always in the lead, if leadership is evident at all. The same applies to winter bands of moose when the sexes are mixed. Elk, too, in winter, when the sexes within a herd are more or less separate and keep to themselves, are led from place to place by a female. The family groups of brush wolves and gray wolves are directed by the mother rather than the father. But as suggested leadership is not always evident, the herds, bands or packs, as the case may be, just surge along, now one ahead, now another. One could cite many examples of similar conduct among gregarious creatures. Why the female of the species takes charge is difficult to explain, unless it is thought the so-called weaker sex is more sagacious.—Forest and Outdoors.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

1. Has Russia ever elected its Communist party officials by secret ballot?
2. What is the amount of the estimated governmental deficit for the coming fiscal year, in the United States?
3. Will undersea photographs of the Lusitania salvage operations be possible?
4. What factor is blamed for Great Britain's 25 per cent income tax increase?
5. What European capital has banned all old automobiles from the streets?
6. What city celebrated its 2669th anniversary on April 21?
7. Can electric power be transmitted by radio?
8. Have British vessels succeeded in running the insurgent blockade of the Spanish port of Bilbao?
9. What nation is now facing a possible coal strike of 60,000 miners?
10. What has been substituted for the handshake as a form of greeting in Italy?
11. What are the main causes for the continued decline of the French franc?
12. Are America's Indians still a vanishing race?
13. Under what conditions is Britain willing to participate in a new world conference?
14. What Asiatic nation has finally given foreigners the right to land ownership?
15. Has Mussolini renewed his pledge to defend at all costs the independence of Austria?
16. What was the highest price ever paid for a reprint of Shakespeare?
17. How many workers in the United States are likely to be unemployed even at the peak of prosperity? Why?
18. At its Washington meeting did the American Federation of Labor formally expel the C. I. O. (the Lewis group)?
19. Is it true that federal spending in the United States for this fiscal year is less than for last year?
20. What is the General Motors strike situation in Oshawa, Canada?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

—The Toys Will Play

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In Lighter Vein

Success Story

He had tried hard several times but failed. There had always been some excuse—his youth, appearance, financial status. This time he was determined. There would be no more nonsense.

Briskly he elbowed his way through dozens of applicants, past private desks, directly into the office of the chief executive.

"Now look here——" he began. He spoke forcibly, brushing aside all protests.

Ten minutes later, smiling scornfully at the waiting mob, he marched out. At last he was on relief.—Toronto Globe-Mail.

Just Too Bad

A couple of dance band fans were discussing their pet subject.

"Do you know," said one of them, "that some crooners are paid £5000 a year?"

"Why," said the other, "that's what the Prime Minister gets!"

The first fan nodded.

"I know it is," he said. "And the Prime Minister can't sing a note."—Answers.

Lost and Found

The Scotsman had lost a pound note. Sadly he entered the advertisement office of the local newspaper and handed in the notice he wanted inserted in the "Lost and Found" column.

The clerk had difficulty in restraining his mirth when he read "Lost, a £1 note. Sentimental value."—Tit-Bits.

Unique Idea

"She wore a black dress with a white front today and she wrinkled up her face in a mischievous smile as her daughter pinned a rose upon it so she would look nice for the picture."—Canadian Paper.

On second thoughts, perhaps that wasn't a smile?—Punch.

Weary

A man went wearily into a barber shop and slumped down into a chair.

"Give me a shave," he said.

The barber told him that he was too far down in the chair for a shave.

"All right," said the customer wearily, "give me a haircut."—Montreal Star.

Not a Dining Car

Confused Passenger: "Let me off at the next stop, conductor. I thought this was a lunch wagon."—News and Views.

Too Much

"I understand, Bridget, that late last night you had a policeman in to supper, and that he finished the cold mutton."

"Well, ma'am, you can't expect me to start cooking hot meals for any policeman at that time o' night!"—Tit-Bits.

Reason

"I say, waiter, the flowers on this table are artificial, aren't they?"

"Yes, sir. That's the worst of running a vegetarian restaurant—if we use real flowers, the customers eat them."—Atlanta Constitution.

Not Unusual

"Owing to the Budget, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain will only be able to take a short holiday."—Daily Telegraph.

Same here.—Punch.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Crayon Aprons

Amusing and practical crayon aprons made of oil cloth for children have earned money for a young mother who first made her little girl one of these play aprons. The child enjoyed it so much that the mother made others and has since earned extra money from this idea. The aprons are bib style, with string ends that tie about the neck and around the waist. They are longer than a bib (almost covering the child's dress). A pocket across the bottom is the real feature of the apron, for it has space for six or eight crayons. Two other pockets hold scratch pads.

She makes these of white oil cloth trimmed with pastel-colored oil cloth, bound all around with a contrasting tape. The aprons are sold for 75 cents, complete with crayons and scratch pads.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corners Answers

Cryptogram: Writers of the Elizabethan age amused themselves by concealing their names anagrammatically or cryptogrammatically in their writings.

Factual Figuring: 731 plus 24, minus 535, times 4, divided by 80 equals 11.

Letter Changing: Soap, soup, coup, coop, coot, cost, cast, cash, wash.

What is the Number?: 60.

Fun With Synonyms: Definite—positive; facetious—jocose; cordial—sincere; concise—succinct; final—conclusive; powerful—mighty; pellucid—clear; serious—solemn; supple—lithe; fragile—brittle.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Finding a Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

A university student, living in a small town not far from Florence, found himself some time ago faced with unexpected difficulties. His family had suffered financial losses, and not only had no money to help him forward in his studies but needed his co-operation in carrying on the home. Yet it was plain that if he could complete his studies and obtain his degree, he would be fitted for better and more remunerative work.

In this time of heart-searching and difficulty this young man made no complaint and turned to no one for financial or other aid. All that his friends and acquaintances knew of his doing was that he was apt to be seen passing through the streets and out of the little town very early in the mornings, when only the earliest workers were astir.

Time went by; and when summer came around, an old family friend invited this young man to come and play tennis on his courts, an invitation which was gratefully accepted. But when he came it was noticed that his hands were roughened like those of a manual laborer. On inquiry as to how they came to be in such a state, the young man confessed that daily he had been rising early and going out to break stones for the neighboring quarries, thus earning by the humblest and hardest labor the funds of which he was in need while carrying on his university studies.

When this courageous and enterprising action became known, many were eager to offer a helping hand to one who, by his resourcefulness, absence of false pride, energy, and uncomplaining effort, had proved qualities such as win respect and success in every field of endeavor.

Daily Anecdote

A Secret

When General Jackson was approached by Judge Brockenbrough with the request that Jackson tell him the plans of his military operations, he did not want to insult his close friend by refusing. "Judge," he said, "can you keep a secret?"

"Yes, I think so, General," replied the judge.

"Well, Judge, so can I," answered the General. And the judge is said to have thoroughly enjoyed the witty refusal.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

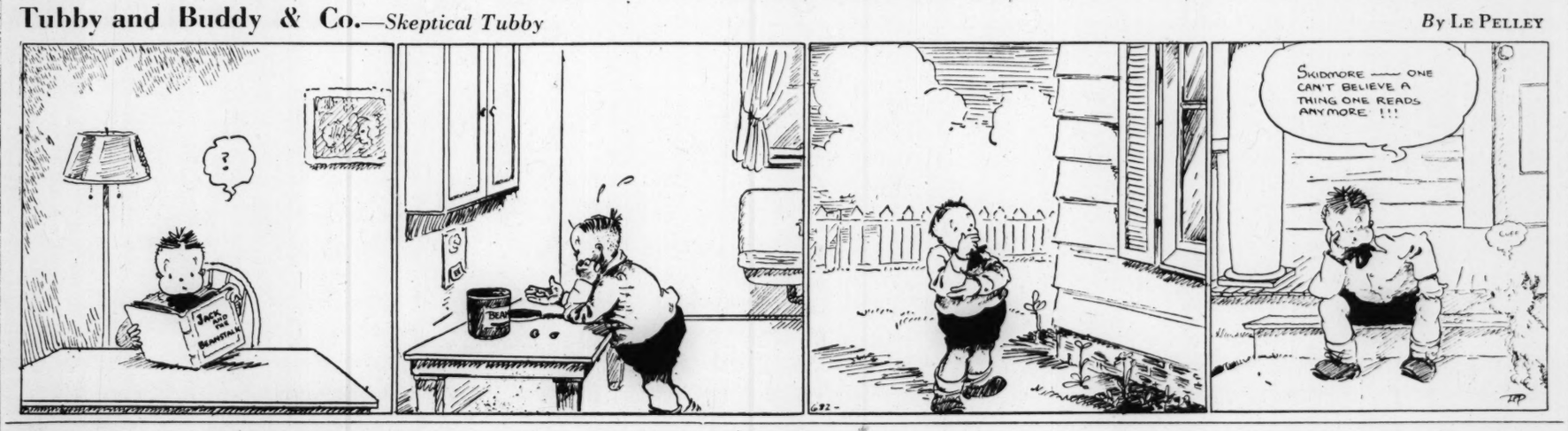
1. No; but such an election is now being planned.
2. $418,000,000.
3. Yes; Capt. John D. Craig, deep sea photographer, will film the operations with the aid of the most powerful lamps ever designed for under-water work. The lamps, developed especially for the purpose, are of 5000 watt rating and were built to withstand a water pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch.
4. Increased expenditures for military purposes.
5. In an attempt to spruce up the thoroughfares of Moscow before the summer tourist season, all dilapidated automobiles have been banished to the provinces.
6. Rome.
7. Yes; recent experiments at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia have demonstrated that a small light bulb at one end of the room could be lighted by electricity sent from a high frequency wireless set at the other end.
8. Yes; several British steamers have been successful in running food supplies through the blockade to the besieged city.
9. England.
10. Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist Party, has issued a stern warning to all fascists who persist in disregarding the order to substitute the "Roman salute" for the handshake.
11. Labor, economic and political troubles are the main causes for the continued decline of the franc.
12. No; figures reported by the Indian Office reveal that the Indian population is steadily increasing.
13. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons that Britain would participate in such a conference, provided a comprehensive investigation showed that it was likely to succeed.
14. Japan; owing to the fact that the Japanese authorities were unwilling to permit foreigners to own land outright the perpetual lease system was used. The foreigner besides paying for the land, agreed to pay an annual rental, in lieu of which he was exempted from all taxes on the lands and buildings which might be erected on it. A new agreement terminates this lease system five years from now.
15. Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg has failed to secure this pledge from Premier Mussolini.
16. $31,000, which Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, internationally known bibliophile, paid for a seven-volume set of a reprint of Shakespeare's works used by Keats.
17. The WPA reports 4,000,000 as a minimum despite the fact that periods of prosperity are taken into consideration. The report attributes this to constant technological changes and betterments by new machines and methods.
18. No; but it declared the Lewis group to be "steeped in illegality and irresponsibility."
19. No; from July 1 to April 19 the amount spent was $6,036,213,456, as compared with $5,750,539,223 for the similar period a year ago.
20. An agreement has been reached for settling the strike; but there is no direct recognition of the C. I. O.

Floral Language

The instinctive and universal taste of mankind selects flowers for the expression of its finest sympathies, their beauty and fleetingness serving to make them the most fitting symbols of those delicate sentiments for which language seems almost too gross a medium.—Hillard.

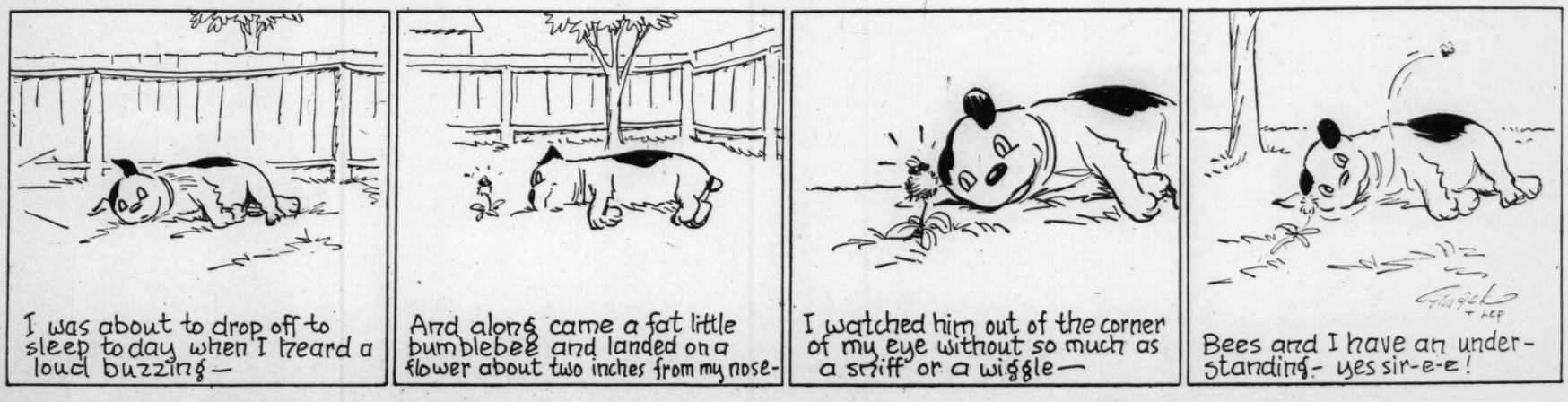
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skeptical Tubby*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Don't Bother Me and I Won't Bother You'*

By CARMACK


I was about to drop off to sleep today when I heard a loud buzzing—
And along came a fat little bumblebee and landed on a flower about two inches from my nose-
I watched him out of the corner of my eye without so much as a sniff or a wiggle—
Bees and I have an understanding- yes sir-e-e!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Where Unbalanced Budgets Lead

A LONG spell of unbalanced budgets creates all manner of problems. The one that is uppermost nowadays in American financial thinking is the inflationary possibility of repeated federal deficits. To the lay mind the connection is not immediately obvious. But the link is of such vast importance that an explanation of it is essential to understanding of such warnings as have recently been uttered by Chairman Eccles.

Let us see how the problem is generated. The Treasury borrows money and gives its promises to pay, called bonds, as collateral. Mainly the bonds are bought by the banks. In paying for them the banks set up a checking account in the Government's favor to the amount of the bond purchases. Then the Treasury begins to draw upon the account. Checks are handed to contractors, relief recipients and others on the Government pay roll.

Out of nothing, therefore, artificial purchasing power in the shape of bank credit is put into existence. All of it comes to rest eventually in the banking system in the shape of new deposits.

The layman might say: "I can see how that happens in the case of, say, the contractor. He simply banks the check to his deposit account. But the relief recipient, surely, does not do that; he spends it." That is true. But even the reliefer's check eventually comes to rest in somebody's deposit account. It may be that of the retailer with whom the reliefer exchanged his check for goods; or that of the wholesaler who sold the retailer the goods; or that of the manufacturer who sold to the wholesaler.

After the initial spending circuit the money thus becomes a deposit ready for spending service whenever the need is warranted. As such it remains available to the nation as part of its spending money.

It is now well known that deposits subject to check payments are by far the predominant money in use. For every $1 used in currency $10 is used in checks. And it was in this item of check money that the United States experienced its greatest deflation in 1929-1933. The above process was reversed. Instead of investing, the banks cashed their investments, and did not reinvest.

Government's sales of bonds to the banks filled out, or reflated, this diminished stock of money. And today the deposits are back again to the 1929 level. They are, in fact, above it. They are 12 per cent higher than at the end of 1929.

There is available, in other words, enough of the "right of action," as money has been called, to bring back another 1929. Why, then, is there no repetition of 1929? Because, for various reasons, the money is not being spent at its 1929 rate of efficiency. The velocity of circulation, indeed, has not improved since the depth of the depression!

This is why the financial pundits say that if there was the old rate of turnover of money, the United States would experience inflation. Inflation is a state of rapidly rising prices. It is caused when the users of available money begin to bid for goods which factories, farms and mines cannot produce fast enough, as during the war. Then the bidding is so fast and furious that prices soar rapidly.

In a free economic society it is impossible altogether to control the use of money. This would be apparent as soon as people began confidently to use the vast stores now inactive in bank accounts. All the more reason exists, therefore, to arrest the increase in the money supply which comes through Treasury borrowing. The money stream will continue to swell and thereafter to inflate general prices so long as the Treasury has to depend upon the banks for its financing. And Governor Eccles's job of "controlling the boom" would, consequently, be rendered impossible.

Mythical Kingdoms

MYTHICAL kingdoms abound in Central Europe for everyone who prefers operetta to geography. So long as the exports of an imaginary realm are only a laugh and a waltz, comment may glide on sanguine rhythms. It is when fantasy and actuality get mixed that the orchestra goes out of tune. It is when a state recognized by geography allows itself the fanciful enjoyment of mythical happiness that one can hear rumblings of ominous drums.

In fairness to Czechoslovakia let it be recorded that few states in the world today are not mixing the pleasure of an economic dream with the serious business of trying to prevent war. It just happens that this Central European state came under the eye of an alert interpreter of affairs and provided this paragraph:

> The nation, internally composed of its "disciplined democracy," is firmly established, the country is comparatively rich and is growing richer on its industries, led by the famous Skoda works, now employing 38,000 men in all its plants, working a seven-day week on a twenty-four-hour day supplying Europe with commercial products and armaments. As one observer expressed it, Czechoslovakia above all "presents a picture of a peace-loving bourgeois country wanting nothing but to work and to be left alone."

Every nation, if allowed to choose its own music, would ask the chef d'orchestre for just such a theme song. Each country is sure it wants peace; it arms for war because it is not sure every other country wants peace. But surrounded with neighbors whose intentions it professes to suspect, it nevertheless is willing to contribute to the armaments of these countries.

In true musical-comedy fashion, Czechoslovakia, like most other states, seems to ask only to "live for today." A pretty enough footlight philosophy. And easy to rime in three-quarter time. But the rhythm of hammers on armor plate, of shell casings being stacked for shipment, is two heavy beats to a measure—like the thud of boots that would rather be marching home.

That is not the sort of ending one would wish for a story of a mythical kingdom. Nor is it the sort of interlude one would wish to insert into the histories of actual states whose peoples want nothing but to "work and be left alone." But it is a dangerous attempt, this, to blend the cacophony of war preparations with the harmonies of useful industry. For what kingdom is more mythical than that of peace made prosperous by threats of war?

April Dawn

LITTLE need has he for an alarm clock outside whose window nature's choir sings its matins. Rising literally with the lark, as daylight-saving dawns, he now hears bird song at its best.

April's dew lies heavy on the greening sod. A song sparrow in New England flies up from his ablutions among the liquid gems that sparkle in the early sun, ruffles his feathers on a branch, then pours forth the glory of the morning.

How joyous the display of blossoms in a Potomac plum thicket! How vivid a combination when a brilliant crested cardinal sings among them! How his black throat throbs as his clear and lively warble is wafted to his more somber mate! The picture stays in memory—white petals, black branches, a scarlet singing bird!

A mocker in Alabama—versatile vocalist of the South—greets the rising sun from the topmost limb of a sycamore.

The streamlet—brook in New England, run in Pennsylvania, "crick" in Illinois, branch in Kentucky, creek farther south—ceaselessly gurgles, "April, April, April," as it laves the boulders.

A fat round wren rises from his morning draught, voices his gratitude from a willow, then flits off restlessly on his interminable insect hunt. Robins, interrupted in their worm-digging, observe the walker-abroad dispassionately and unafraid. A few weeks hence, when worm hunts are staged for nestlings, the intruder will be shrieked at. All around, from underbrush and branches, towhees whistle, and thrashers fill the air with melody.

Suddenly clouds darken the sun and bird song is hushed. Only the robins' chirruping cuts the stillness. Heavy drops begin to fall. April lives up to her name.

Trade Routes to Peace

THE British Prime Minister gave a sympathetic but perhaps not very satisfying reply to a deputation which recently put before him a memorial on "peace and economic co-operation."

Of course, he was in agreement with the signatories that the cause of world peace would be promoted by the freer exchange of goods and services across frontiers.

But he did not say, as the deputation had hoped he would, what steps the Government might take to promote solution of this problem. Nor did he give them much satisfaction in explaining the difficulties which are held to lie in the way of the formation of a "low-tariff group."

Incidentally, it may be said that in a certain sense such grouping does already exist. Countries which are content with low tariffs are, by that fact, drawn together in trade.

Mr. Baldwin gave no encouragement to the suggestion that there should be, in dependent territories of the British Empire as in territories administered under League mandates, resort to the trade policy of the open door. Existing Imperial economic policy makes it very difficult to give a plain "Yes" or "No" to this pressing question. But soon British opinion will demand that it should be examined in a broad and generous attitude.

Obviously, no one country by itself will or can take the initiative toward freeing trade. And experience has indicated that little, at this stage, is to be gained by a general economic conference.

But there is no such objection to another proposal which is being mooted in Great Britain—that all countries should combine to set up international commissions to examine and report upon a whole series of related questions: access to raw materials and markets, colonial development, surplus populations, trade restrictions and international exchange. Such commissions would be unhampered by politics. They would be merely concerned to discover the facts on which the common interest rests. True, their findings might be neglected as other reports have been neglected. But, at a time when statesmen are aware that the present state of things cannot continue, they would afford a scientific basis for discussion when practical negotiations are opened.

A settlement of the trading problem is not only desirable in itself; with it is bound up the cause of world peace.

Disenchantment

Book News of the Day

IN THE manner of a loving parent, André Gide, in RETURN FROM THE U. S. S. R. (New York: Knopf. $1) chides the Soviet Government for having disappointed its friends abroad. The chastisement hurts M. Gide, perhaps, more than it does the Soviets, although they have been distressed by it. For this is the little book, packing a lot of dynamite, which, on its detonation in France last year, caused so much consternation in left-wing circles and so much rejoicing among conservatives and Trotzkyists.

This reception had been anticipated by M. Gide. He forecast the "apparent advantage that hostile parties—those for whom 'their love of order is indistinguishable from their partiality to tyrants'—will try to derive from my book." But he was willing to risk this because of his conviction that "on the one hand, the Soviet Union will end by triumphing over the serious errors that I point out, on the other, and this is more important, that the particular errors of one country cannot suffice to compromise a cause which is international and universal."

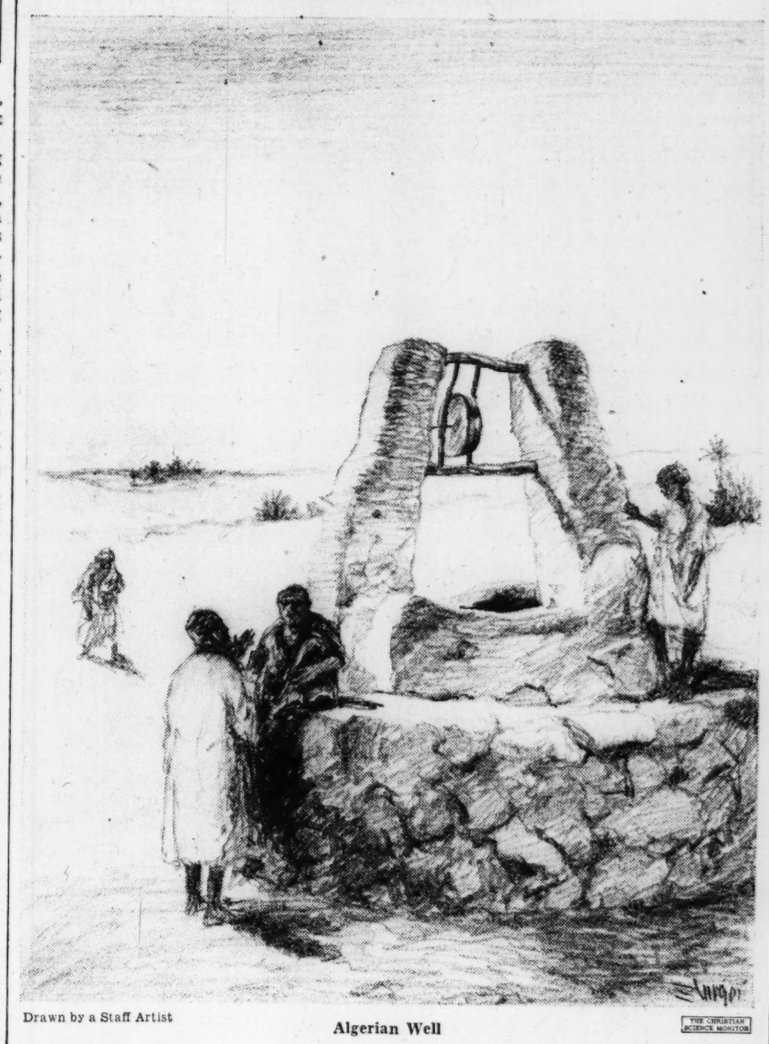
What are the serious errors? Fundamentally, the insistence on conformity and the absence of criticism. M. Gide does not like the uniformity of bad dressing, the poor quality of the food and goods shown in the shops. He finds that the people are happy under such conditions because they know of no better conditions. They are kept in ignorance of what goes on in other countries. They do not ask, "Have French children playgrounds like ours?" but, "Do the French know what wonderful playgrounds we have?" When M. Gide told people in Moscow that Paris also had a subway, they looked skeptical—the French are so fond of pulling one's leg.

M. Gide understands that many of M. Stalin's decisions have been dictated by fear of Germany, which explains the progressive restoration of the family, of private property and of inheritance. ". . . the citizen of the Soviet Union must be encouraged to feel that he has some personal possessions to defend. . . . And I shall be told that all this is necessary, urgent, for a flank attack might ruin the whole enterprise. But the enterprise itself is in the end compromised by these successive concessions."

M. Gide sees Soviet Russia becoming bourgeois. He sees a classless society in danger of being succeeded by a kind of aristocracy—"I am not referring to the aristocracy of merit and of personal worth, but only to the aristocracy of respectability, of conformism, which in the next generation will become that of money." The petty bourgeois spirit he finds counter-revolutionary. What is wanted is compliance. He doubts whether in any other country in the world thought is less free.

These are harsh words, even from a friend. Because they are from a friend, they must be taken seriously. But the picture is not all black. There is youth. M. Gide found that in the parks of culture the young men and women behaved with the greatest propriety, without a trace of rowdiness or vulgar foolery. "The whole place is pervaded with a kind of joyous ardor." After an impromptu party with some Komsomols, he and his companions doubted whether the youth of any other country is so charming. If this is Russian youth, liberals after all may still hope that some good thing will come out of Russia. L. A. S.

Garden of Allah



Drawn by a Staff Artist — **Algerian Well**

A PRIMITIVE vehicle, scarred and battered through contact with roads that, as they advance into the desert, presently become little more than rough trails, bears us onward to Biskra, European outpost within the Sahara, gateway to the Garden of Allah. Its passengers include three Caucasians and assorted natives. The latter are in the "second" and "third" classes, for this strange conveyance is divided into no less than three small and very much overcrowded compartments. Moreover, it has so much impedimenta of sorts stored on the roof that you wonder whether it is too topheavy to maintain its balance in the rough going soon to be encountered.

For after Bou Saada, itself connected with Algiers by a good hard-surfaced highway, is left behind we are in the real Africa. Camel caravans of from two or three to twenty are frequently passed. The black and striped tents of the desert nomads, who, however poor, garb their womenkind in all the colors of the rainbow, are often seen clustered in the shelter of a sand dune. Now and then we pause to discharge or pick up an Arab who alights seemingly in the middle of nowhere or appears from a similar locality. And the old omnibus rolls and lurches on, its cargo resembling that of a small Greek steamer plying among the Islands of the Hesperides, its movements those of a torpedo boat in a heavy sea.

Midway of the forenoon there is a curious encounter, a man on a bicycle, here on this trail through the limitless sands. He wears a much-battered sun helmet, a green shirt which may defy the dust of the long Saharan way, and the remnants of "shorts." He is also bearded even as the pard. The back of his vehicle carries a kind of shelter tent and numerous other belongings are fastened to the handlebars. Later we learn that this strangely encountered wanderer of the waste lands is a Pole who is on the final lap of a stupendous and probably unparalleled feat, a tour by bicycle from the Cape to the shores of the Mediterranean.

* * *

The day wanes and the road being now fairly smooth as it traverses the level desert, we rush along toward Biskra at an accelerated pace. The midday sustenance has consisted mainly of dates and we contemplate with pleasant anticipation the prospect of dinner at a good European inn. For at Biskra, as you must know, Europe has established a bit of itself on the Sahara's edge, just within it, in fact, for the great rocky gorge known as "El Kantara," "The Gateway," is some miles behind us. And any wanderer will acknowledge that, however he may scorn them in theory, there are times in practice, such as at the end of a long day's road journey through dust and heat and scanty fare, when sundry of the amenities of modernity are far from unwelcome.

And now we are in Biskra, city in the desert, a kind of super-oasis in the midst of more than 300,000 date-bearing palm trees, plentifully supplied with water, possessing two or three hotels, electric lights, even a movie. None the less, it is primarily African, exotic and picturesque, though with a certain sophistication. Here Robert Hichens wrote his pre-war best-seller, "The Garden of Allah." And the great desert to which the Arab gives that not unsuitable name is all around us now, its fascination and mystery enclosing the town, and the chain of small oases that encircle it like a garland of jade.

* * *

In the market place the date merchants bargain by day with European buyers over the most succulent fruit of its kind in all the world. And at night the Arabs set up their stalls, eating places for the sale of kous-kous, most favored native dish, tiny itinerant shops offering all sorts of things unidentifiable to the European. In the middle of the square a holy man expounds the Koran in a kind of sing song, to the accompaniment of a curious primitive drum and before a silent circle of squatting, white-robed Arabs. Off the market place lead the narrow streets of the native quarters. One of them is the Street of the Ouled Nails, the famous dancers of the desert, and here through the evening is a picture full of the color of the most vivid of theatrical extravaganzas.

In the strolling throng are Arabs of all classes and types, with every other African and Near Eastern race. Here, too, is the gaily attired French African soldiery, baggy-trousered Zouaves, Spahis with scarlet coats, Tirailleurs d'Afrique still in the blue-and-gold of the early days, Chasseurs d'Afrique, native caids, an occasional sheik in beautiful white silken robes, a few visitors in European attire the one somber note in all this lively symphony of color. The disturbing rhythm of pipe and drum rises clear-cut above the babel of voices, carrying from the little town far out across the silent surrounding desert. M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Mr. Ford and the Clock"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Mr. Ford and the Clock," is the first editorial I have read in any newspaper that shows both an understanding of the real issues involved and an interpretation of those issues that enables the general public to get a fair idea of what it is all about.

In fairness to your paper and your staff, I want also to mention that through all the years we have endeavored to escape from the strains and disasters of the depression I have found more worth-while information on its causes and the efforts made and that should be made for future correction within the pages of the Monitor than I found in any other daily paper. P. K. KING, Fin. Secy.,
International Association of Machinists
Boston, Mass.

"Progress Towards Peace in 1937"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to a letter titled "Progress Toward Peace in 1937" which appeared in the Monitor, might I be permitted to contribute the accompanying verses that aspire to be in line with the subject:

"On Earth Peace"

"How long," the cry goes up, "How long
Shall be the battle to the strong,
And multitudes still dedicate
Their faculties to death and hate?"

Awake, O troubled earth, to gage
The splendor of your heritage.
Awake! there hovers close above
Bewildered faith the wings of Love.

Beneath their tender benison
Must all mankind be proven one,
That heart with grateful heart in league
May honor truth and stem intrigue.

Good will may implement again
God's righteous covenant with men,
His affluence abolish dearth.
And fear from an enlightened earth.

Thus Mind's resources shall be freed,
Fulfilling every nation's need,
And Principle itself police
The paths of universal peace.

EDGAR NEWGASS

Great Misenden, Bucks, Eng.

Dedication of Days

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the recent observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week" intended to bring forth the spirit of justice and consideration toward speechless creatures, we now have a proclamation for "Child Health Day," probably intended to arouse a conscious fear of disease and thus create a craving for serums by those who are still unfamiliar with such commercial propaganda.

If there were more days dedicated to spiritual awareness that physical wholesomeness cannot be created through cruel exploitation of animal life in laboratories, there would be many more millions of dollars to mitigate the sordidness of privation and filth which takes the greatest toll in broken humanity as well as in the ranks of crime.

Lowville, N. Y. (MRS.) ANNA MAY STINE

Protection for Pedestrians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Vermont a month or so ago, the General Assembly passed a bill requiring disabled trucks to display three flares on the highway at night. But they turned down a bill, 90-86, which required pedestrians to wear reflectors for their own protection and to help automobile drivers to see them when they are taking a nocturnal stroll. This bill had been recommended by the engineering department of the Eastern Conference of Automobile Administrators.

Why should not the pedestrian do his part instead of putting the whole burden of responsibility on automobile drivers? Reflectors or flashlights worn by pedestrians would not only act as guides for automobile drivers, but would aid the stroller on sidewalks or roads where street lights do not penetrate the evening gloom. C. H. E.

Melrose, Mass.

Copley's American Works

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A complete catalogue of John Singleton Copley's American works in oil, pastel and miniature is being compiled in connection with next year's bicentennial celebration of the artist's birth, to be published at the time of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts exhibition next February. In order that no authentic examples of this artist's American work be omitted, the authors, Mrs. Haven Parker and Mrs. Stafford M. Wheeler, are asking persons owning Copleys which the authors have not yet seen to communicate with them by letter addressed to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. It would be helpful if specific data were given in the letter, such as the name and dates of the sitter, the history of the portrait, and a photograph, if one is available. All of Copley's American paintings were done between the years 1750 and 1775.

Boston, Mass. MRS. HAVEN PARKER

The Wide Horizon

Economy, the Court, and Fishing

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THESE have been obviously important days. On the one hand, we have had the first definite moves toward budgetary economy since 1933, following President Roosevelt's frank message admitting that unless drastic savings are effected, the deficit in 1938—when he had hoped to achieve a balance of income and outgo—is likely to amount to almost half a billion dollars.

On the other hand, the Senate Judiciary Committee has at last finished hearings on the President's court bill, and the indications are strong that the plan will have a rough time in the Senate—indeed, that it is unlikely to be enacted in anything like its present form.

Despite these critical situations, the President leaves tomorrow for a leisurely fishing trip. Remembering the high-pressure days of 1933-34-35, one realizes that strategy has many forms.

Dexterously, with only one shove from himself, the President has let the economy drive get up steam all by itself in Congress. Instead of the Executive exhorting the legislators, we have the unusual sight of congressmen urging greater economies than the President has suggested. Economy seems at last to have become a popular political slogan. The people, fearful of "inflation" and even more fearful of new taxes, are in a penitent mood.

* * *

It is easy to agree upon economy in theory, but a spartan task to carry it out under present circumstances. There has been a rapid expansion of federal functions in the last few years, not all of it detrimental and wastefully bureaucratic. There is SEC, for instance, an admittedly desirable watchdog over the nation's bucket shops. There is CCC. There is the National Labor Relations Board. There are protective devices, like the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. There is the Farm Credit Administration.

Individually, many of these things are non-controversial. But most of them cost money. Nobody seriously proposes wiping them out, and a flat percentage cut in their budgets may or may not be wise economy. Moreover, the Federal Government nowadays does much that the states and localities claim they are too poor to do, quite apart from direct relief. And finally there is the armament-building program, costing a billion dollars annually. The country is not militaristic at heart, there is much to criticize in this program, but after all how many citizens oppose a "treaty-strength navy"—the main costly item in the armament program?

No; it is not easy to suggest concretely what great savings could be effected, either wisely or politically, in the ordinary departmental side of the budget. The President has asked that something be done. But not much is possible

Remains relief, with the major item of $1,500,000,000 in the 1938 budget. This vast load appalls almost everybody. At the same time, it cannot be denied that several millions of people still are out of work, and have come to depend on their subsidy. The most conservative and reasonable mayor or governor will confirm conditions in his bailiwick and probably agree that while some economy is possible, yet the problem of relief will remain after June 30, next.

By that date, even the President's big-sounding estimate of $1,500,000,000 will represent approximately a 25 per cent cut from spending in the present year. Is a 50 per cent cut down to $1,000,000,000 possible? It is easier to talk about cutting relief payments by such a big percentage than to do it.

* * *

However, the tide is set strongly toward economy. Perhaps the ablest detail in the President's strategy—apart from the major point of leaving the initiative with Congress—was that he did ask for $1,500,000,000 instead of $1,000,000,000, for thereby he may have headed off an instant swallowing-up of the $500,000,000 savings in pet project appropriation bills. If any further saving in the relief total can be done, it can thus be attempted on the administrative side; and the savings will not have been spent in advance.

Not the least effect of this economy drive is likely to be on the executive reorganization proposals which made such a stir in January. Can anybody imagine Congress creating two new cabinet departments during an economy wave? Or even establishing six new "anonymous assistants" to the President? The chances for the reorganization plan stand pretty low now. Proposals to eliminate the Controller General and destroy the quasi-independence of the outside commissions and bureaus were already frowned on in Congress.

As for the Supreme Court plan—well, the opposition leaders are very confident they have a majority of votes against the President's proposal as it stands. But these pledges would be nullified by changes in the plan. Changes there will certainly be, and probably a summer filled with complicated parliamentary manoeuvering. As the strength of the opposition consolidates, they are able to bargain more effectively. Ably reinforced by the Supreme Court's latest decisions, the opposition now is simply waiting for moves from the other side. The President, pinning his faith to the influence of time and perhaps waiting for something to turn up which he can use through his quarterback-strategy, goes fishing again. Anyway, he can't say there's a crisis.